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1990 UNDP Annual Report

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AT WORK

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Facts and Figures about UNDP

The United Nations Development Programme is the world's largest multilateral grant development cooperation organization. Through a network of offices in developing countries, it serves as the central planning, funding and coordinating agency for technical cooperation by the entire UN system. The following are preliminary figures for the end of 1992.

Service to developing countries	43 years
Countries and territories served	174
Field offices	124
UNDP international personnel	2,456
UNDP national personnel	5,568
Ongoing projects:	5,736
General development issues, policy and planning	1,547
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	883
Industry	672
Health and education	470
Natural resources	437
Transport and communications	399
Population, humanitarian aid and human settlements	305
Science and Technology	283
Employment	267
Other	473
Number of projects approved in 1992	972
United Nations Volunteers in the field in 1992	2,098
International experts serving in 1992	9,093
National experts serving in 1992	12,896
Fellowships placed in 1992	10,366
Contributions pledged for 1993	US$1.3 billion

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The Report of the Administrator

Perhaps more than anything else, the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 1990s will be remembered as a time when people in many parts of the world took back their economic, political and social destinies. Against this backdrop, UNDP launched the first annual *Human Development Report* in 1990, reaffirming the idea that it is people who must be at the centre of development.

Now in its fourth year, the Report has sparked lively debate in parliaments, in the media and in academic institutions around the world. More importantly, it has altered the development course of more than 25 countries, which have introduced human development concepts into their national plans and budgets.

UNDP itself has reordered its priorities by moving steadily toward a human development approach, emphasizing partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), promoting women in development and encouraging the dynamism of the private sector. Of the 93 country programmes approved by UNDP for the period 1992-1996, 79 have a major focus on human development.

The theme of this year's annual report is the way in which human development is being translated into action, focusing on national strategies, improved governance, sustainable development and the building of human capacities.

Human development also involves the quest for economic and political freedom. It is the pursuit of free and fair elections and a respect for human rights. It is the freedom to participate in those decision-making processes which directly affect our lives.

The decade of the 1990s may yet become the "human development decade." It will surely go down in history for the way in which humanity reacted — or failed to react — to the environmental challenges that affect us all. A milestone was the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), in which 170 heads of state agreed to the environmental principles and goals established in Agenda 21. Just as significantly, it established the intimate linkages between environmental deterioration, escalating population growth and problems of poverty and underdevelopment.

In preparation for the Rio "Earth Summit," UNDP helped more than 60 countries develop environmental reports, which are the basis upon which national environmental strategies are being shaped. We worked closely with environmental NGOs, whose voices were clearly heard both at UNCED itself and at the Global Forum or "People's Summit," which received enthusiastic support from UNDP. For this work, and for our broader efforts in human development, UNDP was honoured to receive the Earth Prize in December — the "Green" Nobel Prize, awarded by Swedish environmentalist Claes Nobel.

In partnership with the World Bank and the UN Environment Programme, UNDP is seeking solutions to environmental problems of global concern — the pollution of international waters, global warming and the ozone threat, and the loss of biodiversity — through joint management of the US$1.3 billion Global Environment Facility (GEF).

At the same time, we are strengthening the *capacity* of countries to undertake environmentally sound programmes and promoting environmental protection at the grass roots. Capacity 21, for example, launched in Rio, is helping governments

William H. Draper III

and local communities marshal the skills and expertise needed to manage their environment and natural resources in a sustainable way. A Small Grants Programme was instituted as part of the GEF in 1992 to promote community-based activities. A new initiative called LIFE was launched to support NGOs, citizen's groups and municipal authorities in cleaning up urban habitats.

Despite reasons for optimism on many fronts, 1992 was also a year of unrelenting human tragedy. UNDP staff were among those helping to coordinate humanitarian aid in Somalia, Liberia and the former Yugoslavia. We delivered emergency relief to victims of the earthquake in eastern Turkey and volcanic eruptions in the Philippines.

Today, in relatively peaceful northern areas of Somalia, we have started up a $20 million programme to revive agriculture, rebuild schools and create new jobs.

In western Slovenia, we are rebuilding homes and hospitals for displaced Serbs and Croats who are returning to their former villages.

In Ethiopia, after more than a decade of civil war, we are helping the new government manage and coordinate more than $672 million in aid to revive that country's economy and vital social services.

Two of our top UNDP staff have been named the Secretary-General's Special Representatives and are brokering peace in Liberia and Mozambique.

We are meeting other kinds of challenges in Eastern Europe, the Baltic States and the new countries of the former Soviet Union. Thirteen countries — Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, the Russian Federation, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan — became recipients of UNDP assistance in 1992. Seven others — the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Georgia, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Tajikistan — received recipient status in 1993. In close coordination with the United Nations, UNDP is supporting their efforts in the complex transition to market economies.

We are taking on all of this in lean economic times. In the face of growing budget crises at home, development budgets in donor nations almost everywhere are being cut, or stretched thin to include not only peace-keeping and emergency aid but reconstruction and rehabilitation. Nevertheless, the need to recommit ourselves to the cause of development is urgent. Without such action, peace-keeping and emergency relief will become self-perpetuating and utilize an ever greater share of scarce resources.

Like the world at large, the United Nations itself is undergoing a difficult process of adjustment and change. This carries with it stresses and strains, but also new opportunities — if we have the vision to seize them. For the United Nations and the world community, it means re-examining traditional notions of development cooperation to see what works best. It means re-focusing attention on people — whether in rich lands or poor. It means making development environmentally sustainable and exploiting opportunities for disarmament and peace. It means nurturing the forces of freedom and democracy.

A new global order — with people as its centre — is struggling to be born. And it will take a new commitment to global cooperation — and the participation of individuals in every part of our small Planet Earth — to achieve it.

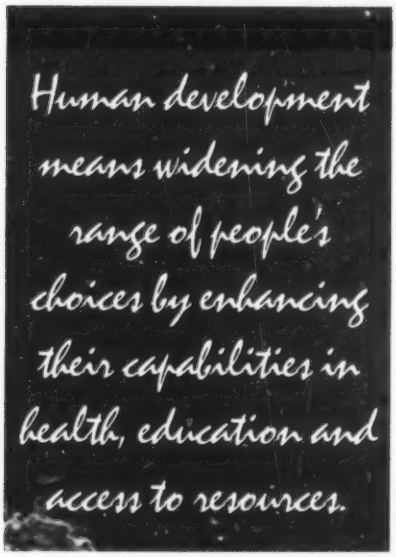
William H. Draper III
Administrator

Translating Hope into Reality

Three years ago, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) introduced the concept of human development as a measure of people's well-being. Human development means widening the range of people's choices by enhancing their capabilities in health, education and access to resources. It means promoting human rights and political participation. It promotes development that is sustainable and that truly makes an impact on people's lives. UNDP also introduced the Human Development Index (HDI), which ranked countries in terms of human development using three key indicators: life expectancy, adult literacy and basic income needed for a decent living.

Several donor and developing country governments, the media and the public lauded the boldness of the approach. But the idea of putting people — not economies or projects — at the centre of development, and the Human Development Index, sparked a debate on international development assistance worldwide.

The Index named countries that had ignored human development opportunities and questioned whether or not a government cared more about economic development alone or about the health, welfare and income opportunities of its people.


Human development means widening the range of people's choices by enhancing their capabilities in health, education and access to resources.

The Human Development Report, which was first published in 1990, also suggested that international donors direct more contributions to countries that support human development. This prompted some developing countries to charge that the reports were a *carte blanche* for donor countries and agencies to impose political conditions on their assistance.

Despite the debate and controversy, the notion of human development is definitely taking root. To date, 28 developing countries have sought UNDP assistance in applying the human development concept to their national development plans to improve the lives of their citizens. In many universities around the world, the Human Development Report is becoming required reading. The UN Committee for Development Planning, an intergovernmental group, has declared that people should be at the centre of development.

Since there is no blueprint for promoting human development, each country initiative has taken its own course, focusing on a different set of issues and priorities. In each case, both governmental and non-governmental support has been critical. Areas of concern range from poverty alleviation, health and sanitation to human rights, boosting the private sector and strengthening democratic institutions, to public administration reform — including decentralization of power — and promoting the exchange of information between policy makers and non-

governmental organizations (NGOs).

UNDP launched the fourth Human Development Report on 25 May 1993, the theme of which is people's participation in development. When people participate in determining their own economic and political destinies, the resulting human development will be sustainable. However, for human development to be successful, it must be equitable, empowering and socially and environmentally sustainable.

Investing in the future: children in El Salvador speak out for food, health care and education.

Changing Policies and Priorities

An important response to the human development concept is that some countries are now restructuring their budgets, setting human development priorities and goals, and giving equal importance to economic *and* social statistics.

Bangladesh, Colombia, Ghana and Pakistan were among the first to do so. Many others have followed suit: Botswana, Cameroon, the six countries of Central America, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mexico, Nepal, the Philippines, São Tomé and Príncipe, countries in the South Pacific region, Tunisia, Turkey and Venezuela.

Pakistan's human development report, which was integrated into the country's Social Action Plan, seeks to increase social spending and revamp poorly structured policies in favour of balanced development. The strategy urged private sector investment, supplemented by public sector support, to ensure a government of human development goals. Pakistan's report was used as a basis for policy dialogue at an aid consortium meeting.

Colombia's human development initiative called for public sector reform and decentralization, greater privatization and trade liberalization for economic growth, the fruits of which would be applied to enhancing people's lives — from greater investment in education and social services to stopping drug-related violence and reducing the debt.

Ghana's human development strategy comprises an integrated set of policies focused on macroeconomic issues, which advocate rural development, provision of basic services, population control, protection of the environment and of the poorest groups. An important goal is to reduce the economic, social, regional, gender and political disparities in the country.

In all cases, UNDP worked in close collaboration with the respective governments. In assisting countries launch human development initiatives, UNDP has found UN agencies ready to work together for a common cause, enabling an effective collective UN response to political and social changes around the world.

In 1992, the Government of **Venezuela** requested UNDP and UNICEF support for a human development strategy. Sponsored by Venezuela's National Economic Council and Ministry of Family, groundwork for the initiative involved discussions on employment and income distribution, political, social and judicial security and social management and participation. Representatives from the public and private sector, NGOs and the local and international media adopted recommendations, which will form the basis for continued dialogue on human development in the country.

Increasingly, development experts are recognizing that the Human Development Reports themselves are a means for technical cooperation. The **Central American** initiative is a case in point. Six Central American presidents signed the "Declaration and Commitment of Tegucigalpa" at a summit meeting in December 1991, pledging "to assemble all forces" for human development in their countries, with special emphasis on infants and youths. It was the first time that an entire region had endorsed human development as its overall goal. Each of them also established national human development targets that will identify the most important social development problems and possible solutions. The countries involved were **Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua** and **Panama**. The Prime Minister of **Belize** attended as an observer.

To achieve their human development targets, the seven countries pledged to re-

Country Initiatives – Botswana

Population: 1.3 million
Key Human Development Indicators:
Life expectancy at birth: 59.8 years
Educational attainment: Adult literacy:
Male: 84 per cent
Female: 65 per cent
Mean years of schooling: 2.4
Real GDP per capita (PPP):* US$3,180
Rank in 1992 Human Development Index:
94 out of 160 countries

* *Average real income level adjusted to reflect purchasing power parity.*

Botswana, a country about the size of Spain, is in many ways exceptional in Africa because its people do not depend on crops for a living. Cattle rearing and mining are the major activities. A politically stable country, Botswana derives considerable income from its natural mineral wealth. The government has invested these resources in its people through well-structured policies, concentrating on health and education. Adult literacy is 74 per cent and the combined primary and secondary enrolment ratio is 86 per cent.

Due to the government's investment in health care, Botswana's infant mortality rates are among the lowest in Africa. By 1990, about 80 per cent of the rural population was within 15 kilometres of a health facility. Despite such progress in human development, Botswana has yet to train and educate enough people to fill critical positions in government and other development agencies. National staff are lacking in many externally-funded development projects.

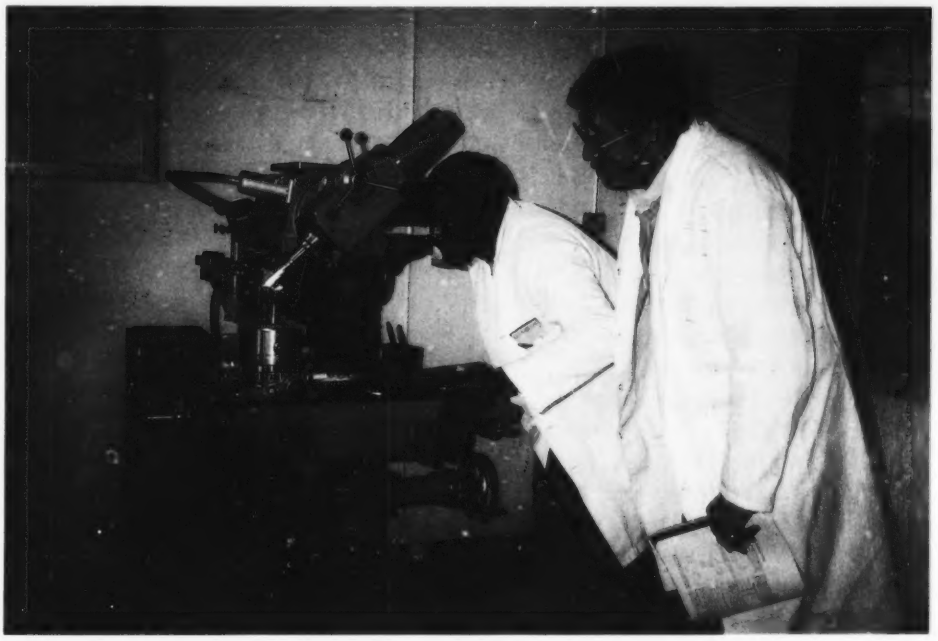
The Botswana human development initiative was launched in 1991 with support from UNDP and UNICEF. The objectives are to improve the quality of life for the people and accelerate human capital formation through training and apprenticeship programmes. The government's 10-year human development plan for the 1990s documents resources and investments needed to implement the strategy and build human development statistical indicators for policy planning.

National expenditures are targeted in such a way as to provide a basis for sustainable human development. Already, Botswana has succeeded in keeping military expenditure down: it constituted only 1.9 per cent of the GDP and 16 per cent of the combined expenditure on health and education in 1989.

The Botswana initiative will focus on a more equitable distribution of resources to rectify the disparities between arable and pastoral regions, districts and ethnic groups. To this end, analyses examining the cost of reaching the various groups have already been completed. Some of the critical problems addressed are unemployment among unskilled workers, lack of jobs in rural areas and labour shortages. The rights of indigenous people in Botswana is another issue that needs to be addressed.

Eventually, Botswana's human development initiative will demonstrate how funds can be shifted within the national budget, what needs to be done by bilaterals and how to develop policies that can guide the distribution of resources at the micro-level. ▼

National staff receive training to upgrade technical skills.



allocate nearly $500 million annually from their respective national budgets to fund priority social sector initiatives. They reviewed human development recommendations from the new Central American Parliament and endorsed the establishment of a Central American Council for Human Development comprising ministers responsible for social, economic and financial policies. UNDP, UNICEF and other UN agencies were involved in organizing this historic event.

Apart from paving the way for human development and economic stabilization, the presidential summit broke new ground in advancing a peace process in the region and supporting a transition to democracy. It was a unique moment for UNDP and the UN system as a whole.

Empowering People through Human Development

Today, almost half the world's countries have elected forms of government. Another 26 countries are in various stages of moving from authoritarian rule to democracy, and from single-party to multiparty political systems.

Amidst the tide of democratic reform, many countries are still embroiled in and threatened by brutal political, economic, ethnic, religious, social and cultural clashes. These have not only resulted in poverty, disease, famine, oppression and despair, but caused massive migrations of people: 20 million are displaced within national borders and 17 million are international refugees.

For human development to work, people must be politically free to participate in making decisions that affect their lives. UNDP has been assisting many developing countries in their transitions to democracy.

Peace-building:

UNDP has been collaborating with the UN system in peace-building efforts in **Cambodia**, **Central America, Ethiopia, Mozambique** and **Uganda**. During the 1980s, violent political upheaval, military conflicts and economic crises in Central America set in motion a massive exodus of a million people and the forcible internal displacement of over a million more within their own countries. UNDP has been implementing the $470.5 million Special Plan for Economic Cooperation in Central America, a support mechanism for the fulfilment of the Central American Peace Agreement and the realization of stability in the region.

The Special Plan embraces different programmes: an emergency plan to ensure availability of food and satisfy urgent energy needs; an immediate action strategy to resolve acute financial problems and reactivate the Central American Common Market; an economic reactivation programme to energize the industrial and agricultural sectors, reconstruct physical infrastructure and invest in the energy sector; and a social development scheme to revitalize social services, improve education and housing, and ensure food security.

UNDP's efforts to assist displaced people and help poor and war-torn communities heal and grow gave birth to a $115.4 million Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees in Central America. PRODERE is its Spanish acronym. PRODERE is managed by UNDP's Office for Project Services (OPS) and funded by the Italian government.

PRODERE operates in **Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras** and **Nicaragua**. It is the largest and most complex single operation undertaken by UNDP to date. The programme directs itself towards entire communities without discrimination as to the beneficiaries' origin. As it includes refugees, returnees and those who suffered in place, conflicts that traditionally emerge whenever assistance is provided only to certain sectors of populations are avoid-

PRODERE has delivered health care to rural Costa Rica.

Women waiting to vote during Eritrea's national referendum.

ed. About 40 per cent of PRODERE's budget is for direct credit to poor farmers.

Across Central America, PRODERE has built or rehabilitated numerous community centres, schools and clinics. It has trained thousands as teachers in basic health, literacy and new agricultural techniques. It has opened new roads where only trails existed and brought water and electricity to towns for the first time in their histories.

To support national reconciliation, strengthen the democratic process and further enhance PRODERE, UNDP supported the establishment of the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA). Within this framework, UNDP continues to assist in the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons. International cooperation has made possible projects totalling $444 million.

In **Cambodia**, UNDP and UNHCR are collaborating on national reconciliation and rehabilitation. A UNDP-funded programme is helping to resettle and reintegrate refugees and displaced persons with indigenous communities in Banteay, Meanchey, Battambang and Pursat — provinces which receive the largest number of people. The rehabilitation needs of the new arrivals are fulfilled through rural area development schemes in agriculture, health and education, and in creating jobs and income opportunities.

UNDP has recruited agriculture and health specialists and water engineers of Cambodian origin through the Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) programme. They are helping in Cambodia's reconciliation process through short-term consultancies.

In **Uganda**, UNDP is assisting the Ministry of Defence demobilize 50,000 soldiers and reintegrate them into civilian life under the "Veteran Assistance Programme." A similar programme is now being negotiated in **Mozambique**.

UNDP is also helping the government of **Ethiopia** to mainstream 37,000 demobilized soldiers into non-military occupations under a Human Resources Development master plan.

Electoral assistance:

The UN Conference on the Coordination of International Assistance in the Electoral Field, held in Ottawa, Canada in 1992, acknowledged the comparative advantage of the United Nations system in general, and UNDP's network of field offices in particular, in strengthening coordination between donor governments, regional organizations and NGOs and providing technical assistance for electoral processes throughout the developing world.

The UN Secretary-General, through the recently established Electoral Assistance Unit, considers *all* requests for electoral verification before channelling them to the appropriate agency or programme of the UN. Between 1 October 1991 and 30 September 1992, the UN received 31 requests for electoral assistance, two-thirds of which involved first-time elections in Africa.

Over the past 15 years, UNDP's support for technical assistance in this field has focused on establishing and strengthening the infrastructure necessary for the holding of general elections as was the case in **Algeria, Argentina** and **Mexico**.

Recently, however, this support has extended to the training of officials, voter education, establishment and maintenance of voters' lists, electronic data processing systems and voter counting technologies, legal advice and logistical support. Countries served by these new forms of assistance include **Albania, Angola, Burundi, Cambodia,**

Country Initiatives – Egypt

Population: 58 million
Key Human Development Indicators:
Life expectancy at birth: 60.3 years
Educational attainment: Adult literacy:
Male: 63 per cent
Female: 34 per cent
Mean years of schooling: 2.8
Real GDP per capita (PPP):* US$1,934
Rank in 1992 Human Development Index:
110 out of 160 countries

** Average real income level adjusted to reflect purchasing power parity.*

In Egypt, the government, UNDP, UNICEF and NGOs are collaborating to translate human development into action. Egypt's development strategy has traditionally been dominated by the public sector. The country's third development plan (1992-1996) aspires to rectify this imbalance by pursuing a market-oriented economy, which will promote public sector autonomy, privatization and reduction of state controls and regulations. In line with this plan, UNDP's $52.2 million country programme for Egypt, of which $7.3 is million foreign exchange cost-sharing by third parties, focuses on human development. The emphasis is on building the capabilities of people and institutions, mobilizing resources and addressing adverse social consequences of economic reform and structural adjustment.

In 1992, UNDP convened regular meetings of Egyptian intellectuals of diverse backgrounds to help define the concept of human development in operational terms. This "think-tank" addressed such issues as crisis management, poverty alleviation, environmental protection and sustainable human development. They emphasized that the people of Egypt should be at the heart of development — both as participants and beneficiaries. The group acknowledged that intellectuals in the country have been unable to reach the grassroots population to work jointly on development issues.

With technical assistance from UNDP, the Institute for National Planning has now been entrusted with producing a human development profile for Egypt. The team reviewed UNDP's three Human Development Reports and decided to review and gather human development data on the economy, population, income and employment, education, culture, health, nutrition, women and children and the environment. When completed, the human development indicators and analyses are expected to assist Egypt's Planning Ministry rethink budget priorities and allocations.

Despite Egypt's progress over the decades, there are still immense unmet needs in the economic, social and political sectors. In 1990, for instance, out of a population of 56 million, the total number of illiterate females was 11 million. UNDP is currently helping the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, a local NGO, tackle female illiteracy.

UNDP was instrumental in the creation of the Social Fund for Development, a semi-autonomous institution to protect vulnerable segments of the population from some of the anticipated adverse effects of structural adjustment as Egypt moves toward a market economy. As part of a major poverty alleviation programme, UNDP is helping the Fund improve the lives of the unemployed, women heads of households and returnees from the Gulf countries by supporting a female literacy programme and a job creation scheme, and by providing water and sanitation to rural communities. An environmental action plan is currently being prepared. UNDP technical assistance will expedite the integration of sustainable human development into Egypt's national plans. ▼

UNDP is helping Egypt tackle female illiteracy.

Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nicaragua, Niger, Romania, Rwanda, Seychelles, Togo and **Uganda**.

UNDP has been supporting **Ethiopia**'s democratic transition by providing electoral and logistics specialists for the 33,000 polling stations. It is also involved in drafting electoral legislation, and has funded and will manage 400 international observers for Ethiopia's upcoming elections.

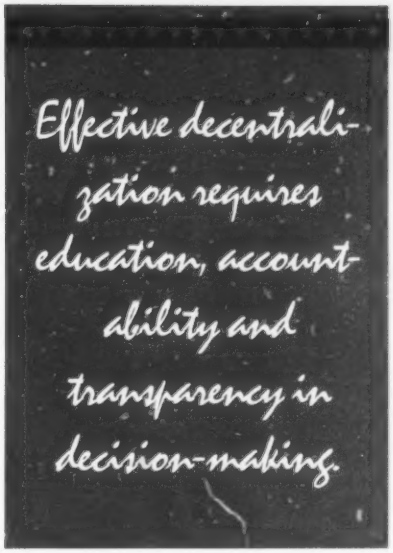
In **Peru**, UNDP helped the National Electoral Board conduct its national constitution congress elections in November 1992. UNDP is currently helping the board modernize and upgrade its internal and polling procedures.

In **Cambodia**, 536 UNVs are serving as district electoral supervisors and helping UNTAC prepare for Cambodia's elections in 1993. The UNVs are also educating Cambodians to exercise their right to vote.

In **Bolivia**, UNDP is assisting the government in building mechanisms for participatory democracy, reversing nearly 20 years of military rule.

UNDP has also established a project to create regional networks to share experiences in electoral administration. An Electoral Trust Fund has been set up for technical assistance to electoral processes, urgent needs assessment missions, aid coordination conferences and training. It is co-managed by the Electoral Assistance Unit.

While integral to the operationalization of human development, elections



are only part of the wider process of democratization. UNDP is also focusing on capacity-building to strengthen newly emerging democratic institutions in developing countries. This form of assistance is contributing to democratization and instilling better accountability within governments.

Improved governance:

Human development strategies are more likely to succeed if public sector administrations share responsibilities with grass-roots communities. Decentralization of power, from central governments to local governments, municipalities and village councils, usually reduces the cost for social services.

Effective decentralization requires education, accountability and transparency in decision-making. The devolution of power from the central government could transfer it into the hands of local elites who may be less responsive to the people's needs. Mindful of how decentralization can go awry, many developing countries are proceeding with caution in the reform of their public administrations.

In **Burundi**, UNDP is helping to restructure the civil service to institute tighter controls and ensure compliance with programmed public expenditures. There are also plans to revamp administrative and financial management, revise statutory regulations and modernize the payroll system.

The decentralization programme of **Côte d'Ivoire** aims to increase people's participation in local district affairs. UNDP assistance will enable the municipalities to provide better development programmes for people.

In **Paraguay**, UNDP is helping the government reform the public sector. Activities include training civil servants to become more professional, designing an information system for managing human resources, enacting tax and tariff reforms and creating an environment conducive to private sector initiatives.

In **Sri Lanka**, UNDP is helping the government reorganize the public sector for more efficient delivery of services to the people. Activities include streamlining central government duties and devolving power to local and divisional authorities. A Restructuring Management Unit, which UNDP helped establish, supports a programme that will give planners and policy makers at central and regional levels improved data to enable them to design development programmes based on the needs of the people.

In **Viet Nam**, UNDP's role is crucial in helping the government implement its macroeconomic stabilization programme. UNDP's Management Development Programme strategy is to help Viet Nam's economic managers learn from the reform experiences of other countries to better understand the nature and use of macroeconomic policy instruments in a market-based economy.

Human rights and development

The UN Centre for Human Rights currently has some 50 requests for technical assistance from various governments. Since it does not have the necessary financial and personnel resources to meet those requests on its own, helping these countries requires a new partnership with other UN agencies.

In **Lesotho**, UNDP and the Centre fielded a technical mission to review the country's draft constitution and electoral laws and assess Lesotho's freedom of the press, freedom of assembly and equal access to the media by all political parties. Elections are scheduled for 1993.

UNDP provided **Zimbabwe** with a legal expert to review, reform and create a new constitution germane to the country and its people. The goal was to develop a constitutional framework that would allow participation and economic development. Reforms included the abolition of racial representation in parliament, restructuring of the office of the Attorney-General, amendments to electoral laws and establishing proper polling procedures.

All the governments in the Central American region have resolved to improve human rights in their respective countries. **El Salvador, Guatemala** and **Honduras** have created a "people's defender" or an Ombudsman.

In **Honduras**, UNDP is supporting the new National Human Rights Commission, which will investigate human rights violations and provide legal aid. National NGOs are volunteering to collaborate with the Commission in various consciousness-raising activities.

In **Venezuela**, the Venezuelan Association for an Alternative Sexual Education (AVESA) is training police officers to become more sensitive to women victims of sexual violence. UNIFEM, an associated programme of UNDP, is supporting the training. AVESA is currently lobbying for changes to the penal code. Costa Rica is considering adopting a similar training programme while Brazil has created an all-female police station in the city of Sao Paulo.

Data and Statistics for Human Development

Accurate and comprehensive data are necessary for designing, planning, implementing and evaluating people-centred development programmes. Data is also crucial for building the capacities of people and institutions. The human development approach demands that data reveal gaps in development between rural and urban areas, between men and women, between rich and poor, between ethnic groups and between different regions. Data gathering should also highlight allocations to military expenditure and environmentally unfriendly technologies as well as health care centres and primary schools.

Equity is crucial to human development. If people are excluded from development on the basis of their age, gender, ethnic, cultural or religious backgrounds or because they live far from the centres of power, then such development will not benefit them.

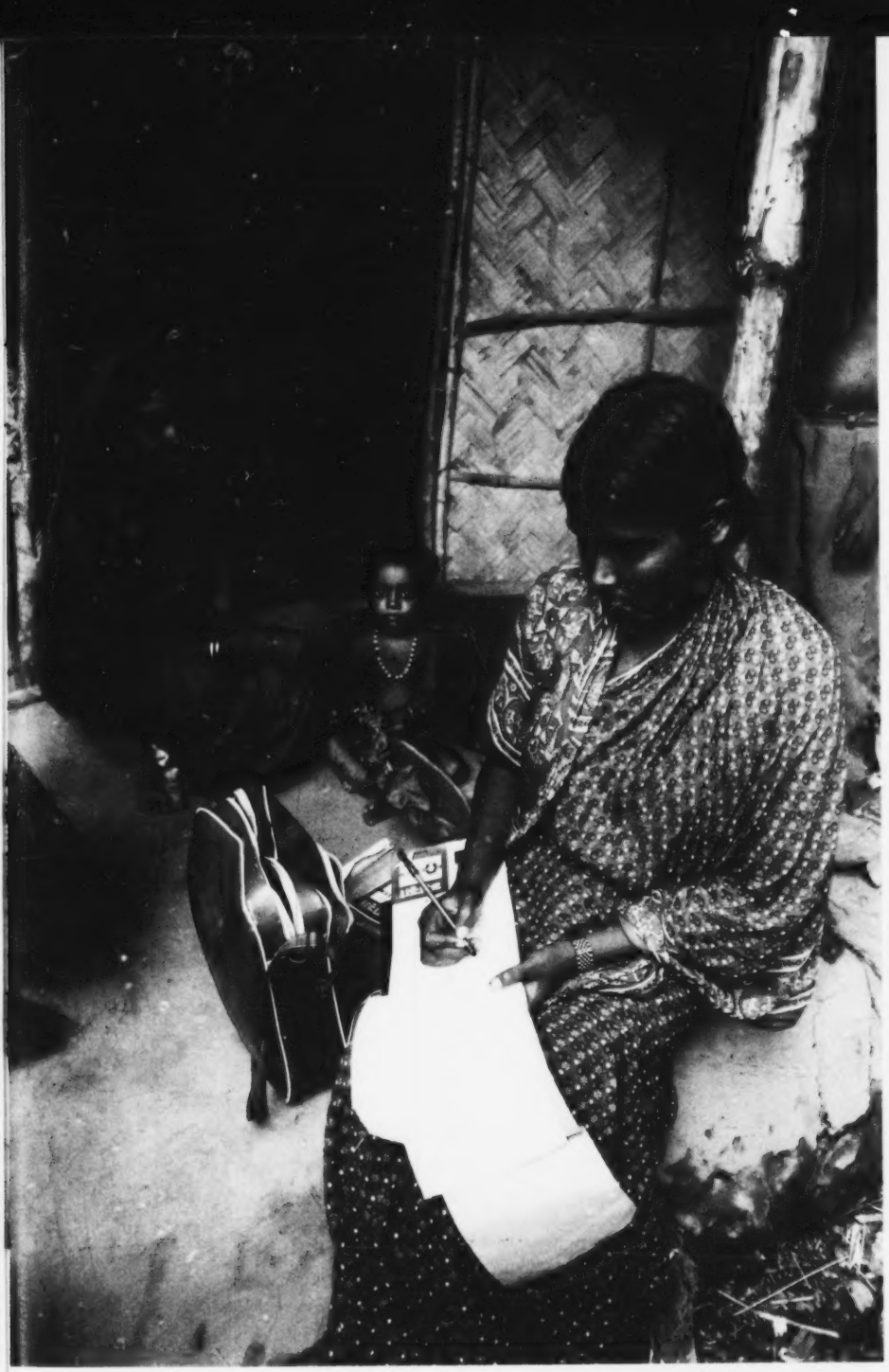
But even in the absence of such comprehensive data, many countries have launched human development initiatives for the well-being of their people. When computing the Human Development Index, researchers discovered that social data in many countries were "deficient, outdated or completely missing."

UNDP technical assistance is being used to strengthen the capacity of national institutions in collecting human development statistics. Such data will serve as a basis for scrutinizing the reasons for existing inadequacies and inequities, and enable planners to devise strategies for correcting them. It will also assist development practitioners in structuring better people-centred human development policies.

UNDP, along with other UN agencies, is helping many developing countries strengthen their data collection systems. The human development concept is beginning to persuade more countries to improve their data systems and analyses, especially social statistics.

India launched nationwide data collection in 1992 at state and district levels to help planners identify human deprivation among certain groups of people in the country. The data will serve as a basis for national and regional human development planning. This three-year government project, with support from UNDP, Canada's International Development Research Centre and UNFPA, is the first major initiative under India's human development strategy. The Danish International Development Agency is supporting India's human development plan.

In **China**, the State Statistical Bureau is collecting statistics on priority gender issues to ensure they are reflected in official statistics. A book on *Women and Men in China* will be published in time for the Fourth World Conference on Women, to be held in Beijing in 1995. UNIFEM



Data is crucial for building the capacities of people and institutions.

launched this project with support from the Government of Sweden.

Despite rapid economic expansion in East and Southeast Asia over the last two decades, 70 per cent of the world's poor are in the **Asia-Pacific** region. UNDP is co-funding a $15.3 million regional project to collect, update and analyze human development data and indicators.

In 1993, the **South Pacific** island countries, in cooperation with UNDP, will publish a regional Pacific Human Development Report. This will enable planners and policy makers to better design development programmes to benefit women, youths and those living on outlying atolls — the three disadvantaged groups in the region. Obstacles to human development include rapid population growth, decreasing productivity and increasing dependence on the central government and donors for basic services.

UNDP is contributing nearly $3 million for a regional project in **Burkina Faso, Congo, The Gambia** and **Zambia** that will compile and analyze statistics on women's contributions to production in the informal sector. The project will sensitize decision makers, civil servants and researchers on the need for statistics relating to women so that their efforts can be included in national accounting. With a more comprehensive and structural database on women, programmes can then be designed to promote equal access to incomes, employment, credit, training and technology. Women will also be trained to become better entrepreneurs, managers and extension workers.

Human Development in Practice

UNDP development programmes:

It is important for governments and policy makers to rethink development planning in terms of human development. Several countries, including **Egypt** (see box page 12), **Malawi** and **Panama** have therefore refocused their five-year UNDP-supported country programmes around the concept of human development. UNDP Resident Representatives, as advocates of human development in the field, conducted policy dialogues with governments and coordinated the work of UN agencies in designing these country programmes. Commitment to this path is a bold first step in seeking international support for human development goals to improve the quality of life.

Malawi, with nearly nine million people, is classified a least developed country (LDC) and ranks among the poorest in the world. Social indicators such as infant mortality (144 per 1,000 live births) are unacceptably high while indicators such as adult literacy (42 per cent) and life expectancy (48 years) are very unfavourable. The country's HIV/AIDS infection rate is one of the highest in the world, affecting 10 per cent of the adult population nationwide. Malawi's challenge for the decade is to "reduce poverty, ignorance and disease."

The central theme for Malawi's country programme is *Human Development: from poverty to self-reliance*. UNDP will provide $62.1 million in direct funds over five years, and other donors have so far committed $31.8 million in foreign currency cost-sharing. The activities, for which resources have already been earmarked, are: promoting employment and income opportunities in the informal sector ($15.7 million), increasing agricultural productivity of small farmers ($21.7 million), improving access of the poor to social services ($27.2 million), and enhancing the capacity of local authorities and communities ($22 million).

Jamaica has almost achieved universal primary education.

Panama, a country of 2.2 million people, became a democracy three years ago. Its 1992 HDI ranking of 62 puts Panama in the middle range, but this conceals severe social inequalities within the country. Its income distribution is so skewed that the poorest 40 per cent of the population receive seven per cent of the income while the richest 20 per cent receive 62 per cent. In 1988, 50 per cent of the population was classified as poor and 30 per cent as living in absolute poverty, with indigenous people subjected to the worst living conditions.

To break the shackles of poverty, the Government of Panama decided to institute structural changes around the concept of human development. It planned coordinated action in the areas of economic growth, modernization of public administration, social development, environmental management and consolidation of democracy. The government is advocating a market-based economy where production would be free from government intervention.

Panama's $55.9 million UNDP country programme, of which $52.7 million will be provided by regional and international donors, also focuses on human development. Activities include promotion and protection of human rights, strengthening of electoral supervisory bodies and procedures, improving social infrastructure and building the capacities of people and institutions.

UNDP will continue helping governments draw up human development goals and strategies, with development woven around people, not people around development. The human development concept has given a new focus to many country programmes.

Education:

Basic education and primary health care are at the core of increasing human capabilities. In 1987, over 80 per cent of primary school age children were enrolled in elementary schools in developing countries. China, Indonesia, Jamaica, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syria and Tunisia have almost achieved universal primary education.

However, the fact remains that more than 100 million children, including 60 million girls worldwide currently receive no basic education. UNDP believes that

Country Initiatives – Nepal

Population: 19.1 million
Key Human Development Indicators:
Life expectancy at birth: 52 years
Educational attainment: Adult literacy:
Male: 38 per cent
Female: 13 per cent
Mean years of schooling: 2.1
Real GDP per capita (PPP):* US$896
Rank in 1992 Human Development Index:
140 out of 160 countries

* *Average real income level adjusted to reflect purchasing power parity.*

A recent World Bank/UNDP study estimates the incidence of poverty in Nepal at 70 per cent, using a poverty line income of $150 per capita per year. But poverty is more than an economic condition. In Nepal, 12 million people have no access to safe water. Some 18 million are without proper sanitation. To be poor in Nepal, as in most parts of the world, is to have low income, limited access to most types of services and information, poor health services and no decent housing. In addition, the poor often suffer subordination to higher social and economic classes. All of this leads to an erosion of human dignity and self-respect.

None of the horrors of poverty will change overnight in Nepal. But there is reason for hope. The new government is giving poverty alleviation and human development top priority in its UNDP-supported country programme. An important goal of the programme is to improve the economic and social status of women in all sectors. Probably for the first time, Nepal's poor are being noticed and given an opportunity to determine their own destinies.

UNDP sponsored a high-level seminar to recommend strategies for poverty alleviation and human development in Nepal. The seminar drew 160 participants — from top planning officials, parliamentarians, academicians and representatives of women's groups to farmers, social workers, journalists, and representatives of NGOs, UN agencies and international donors. They examined case studies and discussed experiences of several Asian countries in combating poverty and initiating human development. As a follow-up to this seminar, a national task force is developing a programme for poverty alleviation with the World Bank.

This Poverty Alleviation Programme will not take a quick-fix approach. It will be based on a comprehensive plan incorporating policy reforms, reviews of macroeconomic, fiscal and monetary policies, and institution strengthening. The plan will also redefine strategies in such areas as health, education, population, agriculture, small-scale enterprises and rural infrastructure development, and include labour-intensive employment schemes.

While awaiting completion of the plan, UNDP has been involved in various poverty eradication projects in Nepal. A project in support of decentralization enables local governments to collaborate with NGOs to plan and manage development activities effectively. A cottage industry scheme provides income for thousands of rural and urban households. A successful art project in Janakpur is a source of earnings for women, thus strengthening their role in society. UNDP funded a master plan on basic and primary education to increase access to education and improve the quality of educational services.

Nepal's current human expenditure ratio is two per cent of the Gross National Product — less than half of the recommended minimum of five per cent for developing countries. Recently, UNDP submitted recommendations for restructuring Nepal's development budget and emphasizing human priority areas. ▼

UNDP helps to alleviate poverty by supporting a cotton-reeling cottage industry.

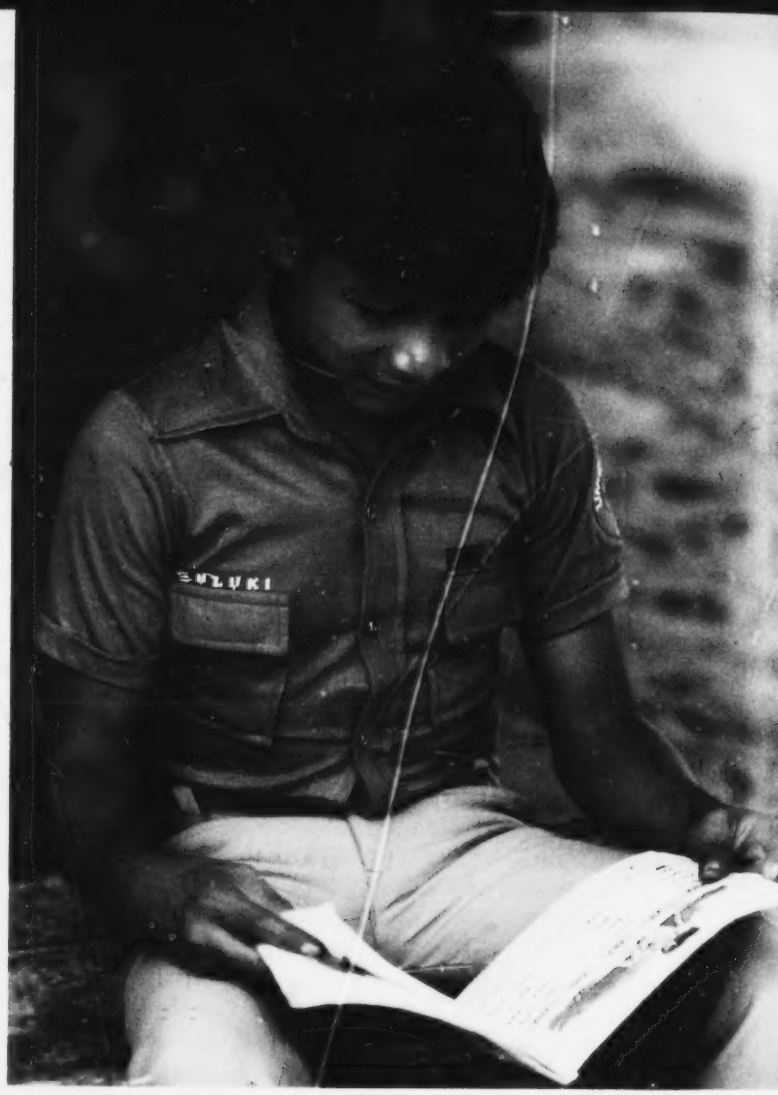
primary education is a basic human right and should be provided free. An important human development target for developing countries is universal primary education for boys and girls by the year 2000.

Many countries are seeking UNDP assistance in providing basic education for their citizens. UNDP was one of the four core sponsors of the 1990 World Conference on Education for All, held in Jomtien, **Thailand**, which attracted over 150 countries.

The International Consultative Forum (ICF) on Education for All, formed as a follow-up to the conference, includes the original sponsors of the conference as well as governments, NGOs and private sector representatives. UNDP is currently leading an ICF working group to strengthen collaboration between the public and private sectors in basic education worldwide.

Another outcome of the conference was the creation of a UNDP-supported Education for All Programme, which recommends that education be tailored to national and local realities and needs. Thus, "useful" education relates to income-generation, family life and gender equity, environmental awareness, technology use and community participation.

These education principles are being applied in the Programme on Basic Education and Transition from School to Work in **Thailand**. It aims to expand access from basic to lower secondary education and to make vocational training more relevant and responsive to local needs and labour demand. It emphasizes full participation of the community — from parents and entrepreneurs to NGOs and the private sector — in keeping with the cultural sensitivities and socio-economic demands of the community.



In Ecuador UNDP seeks to educate indigenous children.

UNDP is also supporting adult literacy programmes in **Benin, Ghana** and **Togo,** which not only teach people to read but educate and empower them to take development into their own hands. These programmes have enabled people to organize village cooperatives and raise money to build small irrigation systems, wells, schools and health centres. Agricultural production has increased because farmers are able to obtain credit and make better use of fertilizers and pesticides.

UNDP has also established two mutually supportive education mechanisms: regional cooperative information services (CASE) and a small-grant facility (PULSE). CASE supports new approaches to education planning to inform developing countries of innovative experiences in meeting basic learning needs, which they can then adapt to their own educational requirements. PULSE finances these efforts. NGOs and the private sector are involved in both programmes.

Since 1970, UNDP has financed more than $700 million in formal and non-formal education projects for meeting basic learning needs. These have ranged from pre-school programmes to tertiary education. Basic education programmes accounted for 38 per cent of all education projects.

In **Ecuador**, for example, a UNDP-supported project that began in 1992 is helping to rehabilitate 55 public primary schools in low-income urban areas. The government also began screening students to detect those with learning disabilities to provide them with special education. Also under way is a study on the demographics of indigenous children of school-going age and the socio-cultural problems they could face as primary school students.

In **Mozambique**, UNDP has joined forces with the African Development Bank and the World Bank to improve the quality of teaching in the country by upgrading pedagogical methods and teachers' training. With the help of UNV architects and civil engineers, classrooms have been rehabilitated to benefit some 5,000 primary school students.

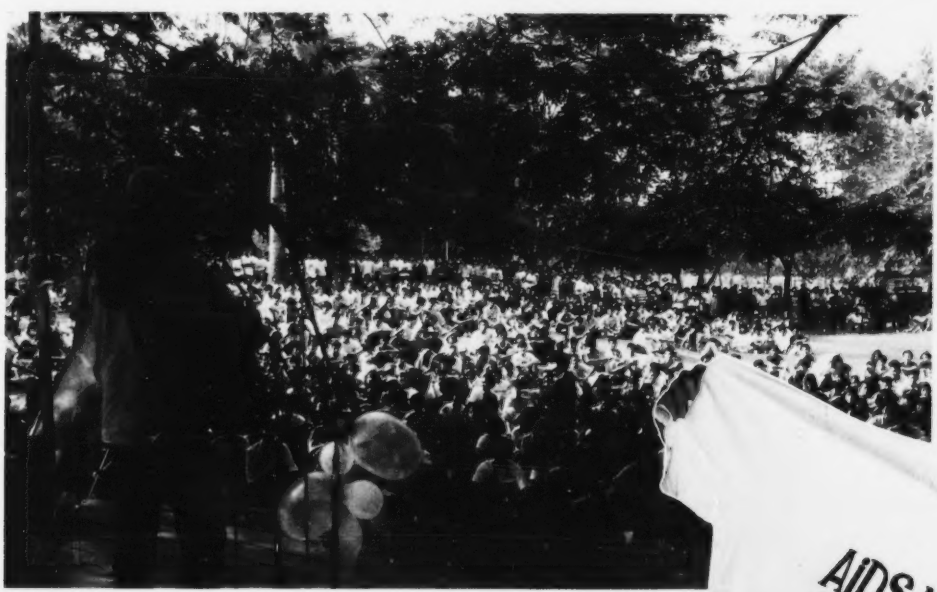
More than two-thirds of UNDP's approved country programmes for 1992-1996 are committed to improving basic education. The governments of **Bangladesh, China, Dominican Republic, India, Morocco, Mozambique, Sierra Leone** and **Thailand** are drafting blueprints for improving basic learning with UNDP support.

HIV/AIDS:

The HIV epidemic poses an unprecedented challenge to human survival, human rights and human development throughout the world. The World Health Organization estimates that by the year 2000, a total of 40 million men, women and children worldwide will be infected with HIV, more than 90 per cent of whom will be in developing countries. It is conservatively estimated that nearly eight million people in Africa are infected with HIV, 1.5 million in Asia and 1.5 million in the Latin American region. UNDP has been working with developing countries to strengthen national capacities and establish collaborative partnerships within the UN system, donor agencies, NGOs and the private sector to enable governments to respond to the dramatic challenges of the epidemic.

Since 1987, UNDP has provided more than $40 million for national HIV/AIDS prevention and control programmes. It is estimated that between $100 and $150 million will be allocated for the same purpose over the next five years (1992-1996). Increasingly, UNDP is becoming involved in the coordination of support from international financial institutions to developing countries for HIV/AIDS programmes.

An important lesson learned from the first 10 years of the epidemic is that behaviour change to stop the transmission of the virus can occur, and is occurring, in communities affected by the epidemic. UNDP, jointly with national governments and NGOs, has been promoting attitudinal and behavioural change among people. UNDP is also



In Thailand, a concert to educate people about HIV/AIDS.

Promoting AIDS awareness in Brazil.

Country Initiatives – El Salvador

Population: 5.3 million
Key Human Development Indicators:
Life expectancy at birth: 64.4 years
Educational attainment: Adult literacy:
Male: 76 per cent
Female: 70 per cent
Mean years of schooling: 4.1
Real GDP per capita (PPP):* US$1,897
Rank in 1992 Human Development Index:
96 out of 160 countries

* *Average real income level adjusted to reflect purchasing power parity.*

A peace accord brokered by the United Nations in January 1992 brought an end to 12 years of civil war in El Salvador, paving the way for reconstruction and reconciliation. The government and the former guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) say they are committed to changes that go to the roots of the conflict. For now, peace is holding.

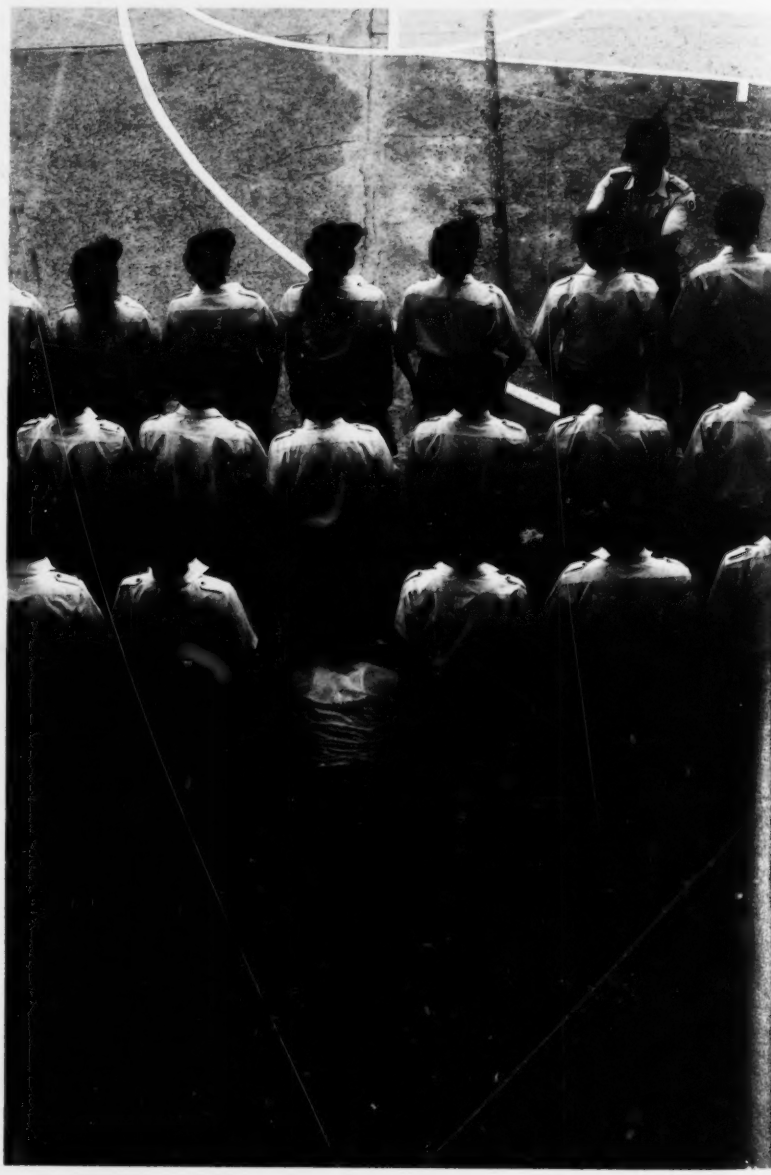
Once the peace accord had been signed, it was urgent to provide food, water, shelter, sanitation, basic education and literacy training and primary health care for some 8,500 former combatants in 18 geographical locations in the country. UNDP appealed to 15 countries for financial assistance and garnered over $3 million. In addition, the European Community approved over $3 million. UNDP, in coordination with the UN Observers in El Salvador (ONUSAL), channelled the resources and supervised the activities that they funded.

UNDP continues to support the peace process and El Salvador's transition to democracy under a major National Reconstruction Plan and an Emergency Plan for humanitarian assistance. Specifically, a $9.2 million UNDP programme includes the creation of a Supreme Electoral Council to ensure free and fair elections in 1994 and an independent Ombudsman's office to monitor human rights. It is also fostering the reform of democratic institutions, revision of judicial and electoral codes, the reduction of the Armed Forces, and the substitution of the current National Police with a 6,000-strong National Civil Police.

As human development moves forward, ONUSAL will monitor the overall implementation of the accord. An important task is to reintegrate former guerrillas and soldiers, many of whom had lived by the gun for over a decade, into the economic, social and political life of the country. UNDP has been entrusted with overseeing a programme to train 6,500 ex-combatants and soldiers in farm and livestock management, and marketing. A trust fund was established to implement this plan, which is being carried out by local institutions and NGOs. Agencies involved in the training are FAO, ILO and the World Food Programme.

Under El Salvador's new $69.2 million country programme, which includes $62.5 million in foreign exchange cost-sharing by third parties, UNDP will continue supporting post-war reconstruction, new democratic institutions and programmes to eradicate poverty and unemployment, and will promote the rehabilitation of social sectors, modernization of the state and environmental management. ▼

A new civilian police force is trained at a UNDP-supported academy in San Salvador.



striving to ensure that basic rights of those infected and their families are respected and that they are allowed to remain in and contribute to communities as long as possible. This is crucial to maintain social cohesion as well as economic and political viability.

UNDP is also playing a vital advocacy role in sensitizing policy makers, NGOs and community-based organizations to the human, social and development causes and consequences of the epidemic. UNDP's newly established HIV and Development Programme fosters programmes to minimize the impact of the epidemic on development. It promotes a working relationship between governments, NGOs and community-based organizations to jointly develop strategies and programmes relevant to the needs of communities and which they themselves can sustain. UNDP will continue to play an active role in ensuring a sharing of experiences gained in dealing with the epidemic and in expanding the discussions about effective and sustainable programmes.

Poverty alleviation:

More and more countries around the globe are discovering that economic growth alone does not guarantee human progress. What matters is how that growth is managed and distributed for the benefit of people. In 1990, the Government of **Peru** adopted stern fiscal and economic policies as part of its structural adjustment programme to address the country's economic problems. A UNDP-financed study concluded that 70 per cent of the population lived in poverty. Children, youths and women were the groups most affected.

To counteract some of the negative aspects of structural adjustment, UNDP helped the government launch a national Fund for Social Compensation and Development (FONCODES) to create jobs by financing social investment projects in poor communities. To date, some 2,500 projects valued at $120 million have been successfully approved and financed.

UNDP-supported projects yield products for sale and help Peruvians cope with poverty.

In addition, the government also requested UNDP support in creating PREDES, an emergency programme for the Inca region in southern Peru, which has the largest population living in extreme poverty.

The PREDES project will begin in 1993. Germany, The Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland are contributing over $4.5 million for the creation of an investment fund and nearly $500,000 for complementary technical cooperation. FONCODES will also fund projects under the PREDES programme. UNDP will apply its experience in poverty alleviation and participatory development in identifying suitable projects in the area. And for the first time, the community is being given a voice in determining the kind of social development it receives.

UNDP is also helping rural communities in **Paraguay** play an active role in their own development. After 35 years of dictatorship and an economic programme that further marginalized the impoverished segments of its population, Paraguay is only too aware of increasing social differences. Now, the government, with UNDP assistance, has launched a social development programme to reform the public sector, encourage private sector participation and alleviate poverty to promote human development. The programme also includes actions to foster human freedom and human rights. UNDP, in collaboration with other UN agencies, is paving the way for a smooth transition to democracy. Elections are scheduled for 1993.

Countries of the Asia-Pacific region are grappling with how to manage urban growth while improving living standards and reducing poverty in a manner that is economically and ecologically sustainable. UNDP is financing the Asia-Pacific 2000 regional programme, which supports community-based efforts and NGO initiatives aimed at improving people's access to basic facilities and reducing poverty among slum dwellers and squatters. **India, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka** and **Thailand** are already creating viable settlements and improving water and waste disposal facilities for the poor.

A UNDP-commissioned report on poverty in **The Gambia** revealed that 64 per cent of the urban population and 76 per cent of the rural population live under the poverty line. The majority of The Gambia's nearly one million inhabitants have no adequate access to health care, sanitation, nutrition and education.

Poverty alleviation is a key element of the government's development strategy and UNDP is promoting a participatory approach to reducing poverty in the

People's participation is instrumental for the success of Africa 2000 in Senegal and elsewhere.

country. It is supporting the government's multi-sectoral Programme for Sustained Development, which advocates a free-market economy and the growth of a strong private sector. A credit support system, especially for women, will be established to advance small enterprise development and income-generation activities. A comprehensive population policy is also being planned since population growth affects economic and social development.

People's participation:

It is not enough that people acquire capabilities to contribute to the development process or to enjoy the fruits of development. It is equally important that they decide what type of development they want and participate in the process.

Tunisia is embarking on a comprehensive 25-year perspective on human development for economic, social and political growth. The Tunisian government recently established a Human Development Department within the Planning Ministry, which will produce a human development profile. For the first time in Tunisia, over 7,000 people took part in regional consultations for the formulation of its eighth development plan.

Tunisia's agriculture minister recently acknowledged that neglecting to consult people had resulted in the failure of several development projects in the country. People's participation, he said, is vital for any kind of successful or sustainable development. Agriculture programmes in Tunisia now begin with small-scale sociological studies and discussions with the community. As a result, people are even willing to share the implementation costs of projects.

People's participation has been instrumental to the success of the Africa 2000 Network, a UNDP initiative, which supports community-based projects in Africa that protect the environment and promote ecologically sustainable development. The Network is funding and providing technical assistance to nearly 400 projects in 15 African countries, including **Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda** and **Zimbabwe**. Africa 2000's participatory method has resulted in greater involvement of women in projects, which has led to their empowerment, strengthened the capacities of communities and reduced poverty.

People's participation is vital for any kind of successful or sustainable development.

In **Lesotho**, in consultation with the villagers, a local development council introduced several agricultural and handicraft activities. Many of the 456 households in the six villages involved are headed by women whose husbands are working as migrant workers in South Africa. UNVs taught the women to produce for sale vegetables, fruits, dairy products, poultry, batik tie-dye garments and baskets. Instead of relying solely on remittances from their husbands, the women are now self-reliant, confident and possess a greater sense of self-esteem. They have also established marketing outlets through village cooperatives.

In **Bolivia**, UNDP is involved in a multi-donor undertaking for the development of indigenous peoples of the Oriente, Chaco and Amazonia regions. The main objective of this $50.9 million programme is to improve the quality of life of indigenous groups consistent with their wishes and culture. The indigenous people were directly involved with ILO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development in designing this sustainable development programme, which will benefit some 190,000 indigenous peoples of 29 different ethnic groups.

UNDP will be responsible for resource mobilization and establishing complete baseline data, including surveys of less

known indigenous groups. Other supporting agencies include the Instituto Indigenista Boliviano, Bolivia's National Environment Fund, the National Social Investment Fund and UNIFEM.

Collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs): The success of NGOs in shifting the focus of development to people has in many countries moved them into a closer relationship with governments. Many countries are beginning to realize that NGOs are often better suited to carry out certain development activities than large bureaucracies.

UNDP's global Partners in Development Programme has been successful in providing direct support through small grants to grass-roots NGOs and people-centred organizations. The Programme sponsors community-based self-help efforts to alleviate poverty, strengthen the institutional capacity of NGOs to better respond to development needs, and to promote networking between NGOs, governments and UNDP.

The formidable global network of NGOs, their power and potential was demonstrated in the run-up to and at the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. It was the first time that UNDP had supported national NGOs in preparation for a major UN conference. UNDP funded NGO participation in preparatory activities in 23 countries. About 250 NGOs had official "observer" status at UNCED itself. Several NGOs were also official members of donor country delegations.

NGOs have declared their commitment to continue the consultative process beyond UNCED and are recognized in Agenda 21 as a major force for sustainable development. UNDP will continue supporting activities by NGOs at national and regional levels in the conservation of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development. These activities include education and public awareness, community mobilization, research and advocacy, and communications and networking.

UNDP provided catalytic funding for an interregional network of **South Asian** NGOs, which provides leadership training to empower women to bring about development for themselves. The Grass-roots Organizations Operating Together in Sisterhood (GROOTS) also strengthens the capacity of rural women to solve their own problems. The women disseminate and exchange information through a newsletter, which is distributed to over 500 organizations worldwide.

UNDP helped NGOs participate in UNCED and the parallel NGO forum.

In **Sri Lanka**, UNVs and Domestic Development Service workers are mobilizing villagers to create innovative development projects. These activities have been cost-effective, having mobilized human and financial resources at the grass-roots level. UNDP cooperation with major international NGO donors within Sri Lanka has resulted in useful exchanges of information to assist persons displaced due to internal conflict.

In **Ecuador**, UNDP is furthering collaboration with NGOs which are upgrading the skills of rural people in carpentry, shoemaking and baking to help them increase their incomes and become self-reliant.

▼ ▼ ▼

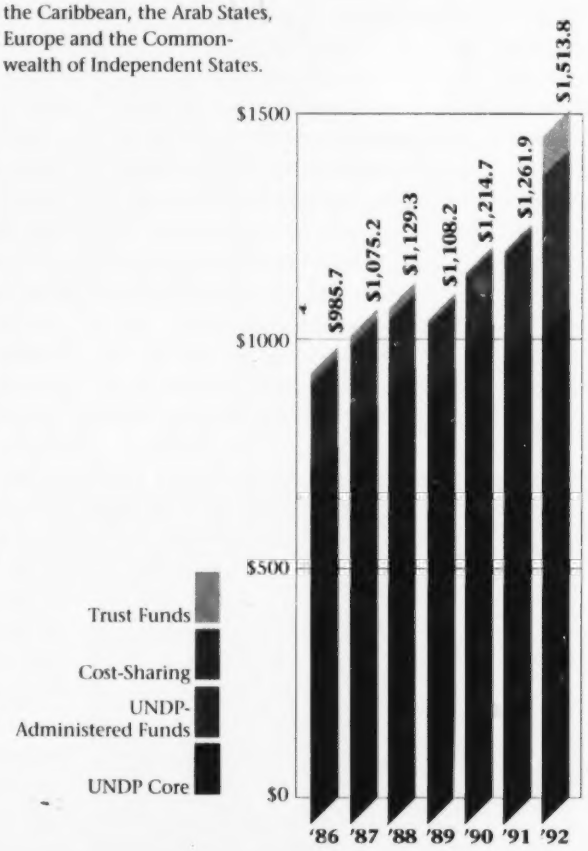
The human development concept has changed the way UNDP itself looks at development. Of the 93 country programmes approved for the five-year period 1992-1996 by February 1993, 79 have a major focus on priority human development concerns of equity, empowerment and sustainability, while 72 are designed to mainstream women's concerns into national development. Nine programmes address the democratization process and safeguarding human rights.

Of more than $3 billion in grants for that period, nearly $1.2 billion will go toward poverty alleviation and grass-roots participation while more than $460 million will be targeted for environment and natural resources management.

In promoting human development in the 1990s, UNDP will be involved in far more advocacy work than in the past. It will ensure that programmes and projects are designed to focus on human development including education, health, local participation and strengthening of NGOs. Providing for these choices is the challenge of the 1990s. ■

In 1992, UNDP received over $1.5 billion in contributions to its various funds and programmes. Expenditure for technical cooperation during the year was over $1.4 billion, distributed among field programmes, programme planning and various sectoral support costs. Expenditures were also for management and coordination by 124 field offices and headquarters, as well as for support costs for 31 executing agencies. As in previous years, the largest regional share of spending was in Africa, followed by Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Arab States, Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

Nearly half of the total expenditure was invested in project personnel, 17 per cent was spent on subcontracts, 15 per cent for equipment, 11 per cent for training, and the remainder for miscellaneous costs such as operations and maintenance of equipment. A total of 972 new projects were approved during the year, bringing the total of ongoing projects to 5,736.



Voluntary Contributions 1986 - 1992 (US$ Millions)

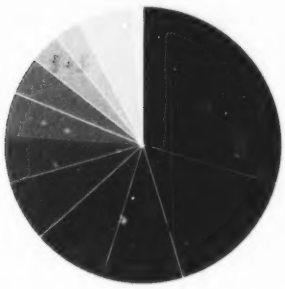
Source: Resources Mobilization Unit, Bureau of External Relations and Accounts Section, Bureau for Finance and Administration, UNDP

Major Contributors 1992

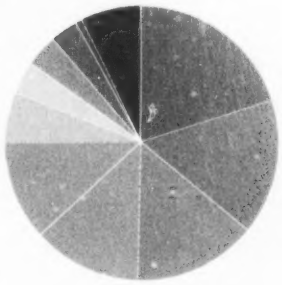
(US$ millions)

Country	
Sweden	122.9
United States	107.4
Japan	92.1
Netherlands	90.2
Denmark	89.6
Norway	89.3
Germany	84.3
Italy	64.7
France	60.6
United Kingdom	55.3
Canada	51.6
Switzerland	43.8
Finland	42.1
Belgium	20.6
Austria	12.2
Australia	11.9
Spain	9.6
India	3.9
China	2.9
Saudi Arabia	2.0
Cuba	1.8
New Zealand	1.7
Mexico	1.2
Indonesia	1.2
Republic of Korea	1.1
Sri Lanka	1.0
Thailand	1.0
Others	14.1
Subtotal	**1,080.1**
Contributions to UNDP-administered funds	55.5
Cost-sharing	293.8
Trust funds	84.4
Grand Total	**$1,513.8**

UNDP Core



Trust Funds and Programmes Administered by UNDP



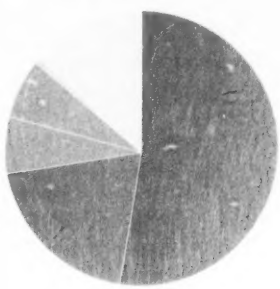
UNDP Core		Trust Funds and Programmes Administered by UNDP
306.9	General Development Issues	15.8
166.3	Agriculture, Forestry,and Fisheries	27.8
98.2	Industry	5.3
88.1	Natural Resources	21.7
74.9	Transport and Communications	17.9
56.8	Health	8.4
54.4	Population, Humanitarian Aid, Human Settlements	19.6
44.1	Employment	1.0
38.9	Science and Technology	5.5
30.7	Education	4.6
67.6	Other	9.8
12.4	GCCC for all sectors*	—
$1,026.8	**Total**	**$137.6**

Estimate of Expenditures by Sector (US$Millions)

**Government cash counterpart contributions*

UNDP Core

Trust Funds and Programmes Administered by UNDP



UNDP Core		Trust Funds and Programmes Administered by UNDP
339.1	Africa	72.5
288.9	Asia and the Pacific	27.3
231.9	Latin America and the Caribbean	9.2
77.5	Arab States	9.5
10.0	Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States	0.9
67.0	Global and Interregional	18.2
12.4	GCCC for all regions*	—
$1,026.8	**Total**	**$137.6**

Estimate of Expenditures by Region (US$Millions)

**Government cash counterpart contributions*

In 1992, UNDP continued to support democratization and electoral processes in many countries in Africa. To date, 20 countries have received technical assistance from UNDP, ranging from logistical support and capacity-building to resource mobilization and advisory services to election commissions. UNDP has also been assisting Angola, Ethiopia and Uganda address the economic and social implications of reintegrating recently demobilized soldiers into society. Donor contributions for this exercise, including UNDP funds, are nearly $8 million. A similar programme is being negotiated in Mozambique. ■ In the area of health, UNDP continues to assist African nations in their fight against HIV/AIDS. UNDP's recently-established HIV and Development Programme assists community-based organizations in motivating behaviour change and in the care and support of those affected. These efforts have had considerable impact in many African villages with a high incidence of infection. ■ With UNDP assistance, Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana and Malawi have completed national human development strategies while nine other countries are preparing similar initiatives.

Since independence in 1960, **Mali** had been under one-party rule. Political changes over the years sometimes swept the army into power. In March 1991, the latest military-dominated regime was overthrown and replaced by a transitional government whose mandate was to organize multi-party elections. UNDP assisted this government in establishing a credible electoral mechanism, developing national capacities to handle multi-party elections and drawing up a permanent electoral register. It also launched a civic education programme on voting, for which it coordinated donor contributions from Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States.

The UNDP Resident Representative, who is also the UN Resident Coordinator, was asked to oversee the presidential elections, organize the observers and report the election results to the UN Secretary-General. The elections were found to be free and fair and the new government has been in place since June 1992.

Tourism promotion, enterprise development and urban environmental management are the key components of the largest government-executed programme UNDP supports in **Ghana**. With $3.6 million, UNDP is supporting the newly-established Central Region Development Commission (CEDECOM) in creating an enabling environment for private investment. The Ghanaian government has identified tourism as a priority sector for economic development. Ghana's Central Region has a comparative advantage because of its rich cultural and natural heritage,

UNDP is assisting Ethiopians in vocational skills training.

Botswana's human development strategy calls for jobs for rural women.

A villager in Burkina Faso sorts tree seeds dusted with insecticide.* Inset: *A villager ensures that the roots of a shrub are healthy.

which includes 15 historic forts and castles and wildlife.

UNDP played a catalytic role in attracting other donors and investors. It attracted an additional $5.6 million from the US Agency for International Development, which invested in tourism through a debt-for-development swap to create a national park in a rain forest and to restore some ancient forts and castles. Denmark and Germany are involved in developing the fishing industry and gold mining.

A recent forest inventory in **Burkina Faso** showed that only 880,000 hectares of forest for wood production remain in the country. The main causes of deforestation here are a burgeoning population and its need for fuelwood, desertification from several consecutive years of drought and soil degradation from shifting cultivation and slash-and-burn agriculture. Over the last five years, UNDP has been assisting Burkina Faso implement a management plan for 65,000 hectares of natural forest involving the local community, establish a strategy for the conservation and management of forests within a 150-kilometre radius of Ouagadougou, and promote the simultaneous cultivation of trees and shrubs.

By June 1992, nearly 105,000 villagers had been organized into groups to manage forest lots. Forest inventories and management plans are well under way in the Cassou, Bougnounou and Nakambe districts. Nearly 20,000 cubic metres of wood have been produced under the project. Improved farming techniques are being applied in 35 villages.

Nigeria has a long history of organized women's groups in both rural and urban areas. Since 1982, the government has been implementing development projects for women in 17 states, concentrating on the provision of day-care centres, water supply and sanitation and village health care. But the women were not becoming economically self-reliant. So, the government sought UNDP assistance to enhance the socio-economic status of the women by improving their skills, income and productivity and encouraging them to participate in the development of their communities.

UNDP funded projects in four pilot sites. As a result of these activities, more than 250 women were trained in operating milling machines, breeding better cattle stock, assisting traditional birth attendants and applying accounting principles for improved project management. Together with ILO and local banks, UNDP helped negotiate a revolving credit scheme for women's cooperatives. Soya bean and cow pea farms were established to encourage varied diets for the women and their families. ■

Results: Asia and the Pacific

Throughout 1992, UNDP activities focused on transitional economies, supporting Asian governments' efforts in economic reform, structural adjustment and management development. In China, for example, UNDP worked with the government in formulating a major reform programme for state-owned enterprises. ■ In 1992, the Government of Japan sponsored the Ministerial Conference on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia, which was co-chaired by UNDP. The conference, held in Tokyo, resulted in an unprecedented donor commitment of $880 million until the end of 1993. In addition to these pledges, a total of $43 million which includes UNDP contributions, is available for development purposes in Cambodia. ■ Since HIV/AIDS affects the poorest segments of society, UNDP has been intensifying its efforts to reduce the spread of the disease and assist governments in addressing the personal and social ramifications and economic impact of the epidemic in the region. ■ With UNDP assistance, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and the South Pacific countries have begun applying human development in national planning.

In 1991, floods wreaked havoc in **China**, destroying schools, hospitals, homes, industries and farms, and ruining the livelihoods of thousands of people. It was China's worst flood disaster in over 100 years. In Anhui alone, the worst hit of the 18 provinces, 1,800 hospitals, 20,000 schools and 24 million homes either collapsed or were severely damaged, forcing people to live in shelters and children to study in open-air classrooms. The government lacked funds for relief and rehabilitation.

UNDP mobilized and coordinated over $7 million from 16 bilateral donors and UN organizations for relief assistance in Anhui, Jiangsu and Henan Provinces. Funds were used to provide temporary shelter, medicines, and water purification tablets for nearly 850,000 people. A few months later, UNDP mobilized an additional $3.4 million for rehabilitation efforts in Anhui. Within a year, over three million men, women and children benefited through the construction of 47 schools, 10 hospitals, 18 clinics and the establishment of credit schemes for rural businesses to generate jobs for flood victims. On the basis of its initiative in coordinating disaster rehabilitation, UNDP will take the lead among the Beijing-based donor community in devising strategies to help China strengthen its capacity to cope with natural disasters.

UNDP mobilized relief assistance when floods wreaked havoc in China.

Indonesia's plan for the disabled is to provide community-based rehabilitation facilities to help them become self-reliant. A UNDP-financed project is helping the government improve the production of appropriate low-cost prosthetic appliances in many parts of the country. In a successful collaboration with the Sawai Man Singh Medical College in Jaipur, India — creators of the Jaipur Foot, a flexible artificial limb well-suited to life in rural areas — Indonesian technicians underwent training in India in the manufacture of prosthetics conforming to the Jaipur Foot technology.

Today, Indonesia's five rehabilitation centres are ready to replicate this technology to manufacture low-cost artificial limbs. The government is urging the public and private sectors to hire trained disabled people and is encouraging self-employment. So far, 120 small-scale business managers have been trained and provided with credit. Social workers have been instructed in early detection of various forms of disabilities, social rehabilitation and communication.

UNDP is supporting community-based efforts for road-building in Afghanistan.

While **Afghanistan** slowly emerges from the devastation of a 14-year civil war, more than five million Afghans in Pakistan and Iran and nearly two million internally displaced persons have begun trekking home to their villages and communities. One of the country's priorities is to assess the immediate rehabilitation needs while coping with the influx of returning refugees and millions of mines scattered in many parts of the country.

UNDP is assisting Afghanistan in preparing a long-term multi-sectoral rehabilitation and reconstruction strategy. A UNDP-funded Office for the Rehabilitation Strategy in Afghanistan has been established in Islamabad on a temporary basis until more stable security conditions in Kabul permit it to move there. The strategy brings together inter-agency technical working groups to identify the rehabilitation and reconstruction needs of Afghanistan and draw up a portfolio of viable and sustainable projects for funding by the UN system, bilateral donors and multilateral financing institutions.

Indigenous energy resources are poorly developed in the Pacific Island countries of **Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu,** and **Vanuatu**. These countries are heavily dependent on imported petroleum, which accounts for 45 per cent of primary energy consumption. Most suffer from unreliable power supplies with frequent voltage fluctuations and outages. However, most islands have abundant solar energy and some wind resources while some mountainous islands have significant hydro and geothermal potential. UNDP and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific have been assisting the Pacific Island countries reduce their dependence on imported fuel, plan and manage the energy sector in a manner consistent with their social and economic goals, and develop indigenous energy sources.

So far, mini hydro projects have been built in Fiji, the Micronesian states, Papua New Guinea, and Samoa. About 4,000 small-scale photovoltaic systems have been installed in many countries for household lighting, radios, water pumps and refrigerators. These systems now supply over 250,000 households with electricity. The programme is also training local energy planners and technicians to reduce the dependence on expatriates. ■

Nepal promotes education for girls as part of human development.

More and more people are getting tested for HIV/AIDS in Thailand.

Results: Latin America and the Caribbean

Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have paved the way for economic growth through an active pursuit of political reform and a growing trend towards solving differences through dialogue. This will lead to better distribution of the growing benefits of economic prosperity among the people of the region.

Governments are increasingly devising policies, which are more politically inclusive, thus providing support to the concepts of peace and democracy. UNDP contributes to the process of economic and political development by promoting a human development approach.

Colombia and Venezuela have completed human development strategies while Brazil, Central America and Mexico have started similar preparations. ■ In 1992, UNDP supported the electoral commission in Guyana to ensure free and fair elections. UNDP is also involved in international efforts to return Haiti to democracy and advance the peace process in El Salvador. In the Dominican Republic, UNDP was the lead agency for a strategy dialogue on development, in which donors participated.

Since the 1970s, when the **Guatemalan** army was fighting the country's guerillas, thousands of people had fled to the mountains to escape the violence, thus becoming internal refugees. In 1989, when word spread that there was a UN presence in the form of PRODERE — Development Programme of Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees in Central America — in the region, people started returning to their villages. PRODERE was launched to support local development initiatives by people affected by armed conflict in Central America. All five Central American countries are participating in this $115 million project, financed by the Italian government, and managed by UNDP's Office for Project Services.

Over the last two years, PRODERE has built numerous community centres, schools and clinics. Even the most isolated communities now get clean piped water. Infant mortality has been drastically reduced through the use of oral rehydration salts. Over 300 community health workers, including midwives and nurses, have been trained and 28 health units have been established. Most importantly, PRODERE makes people aware of their constitutional rights and duties. Thus, even after PRODERE ceases its activities, the communities will carry on.

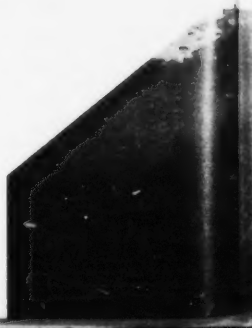
An economic and structural adjustment programme in **Honduras** in 1990 resulted in deteriorating living conditions and an increase in unemployment and underemployment. With technical assistance from UNDP, the government established the Honduran Social Investment Fund (FHIS) to improve the living conditions of marginalized rural and urban social groups by satisfying basic needs and providing jobs and income-generating activities. UNDP and the Government of the Netherlands are financing a programme that will benefit 3,500 micro-entrepreneurs engaged in manufacturing and productive services.

FHIS' approach is new in

PRODERE is helping refugees, returnees and displaced persons build new homes.

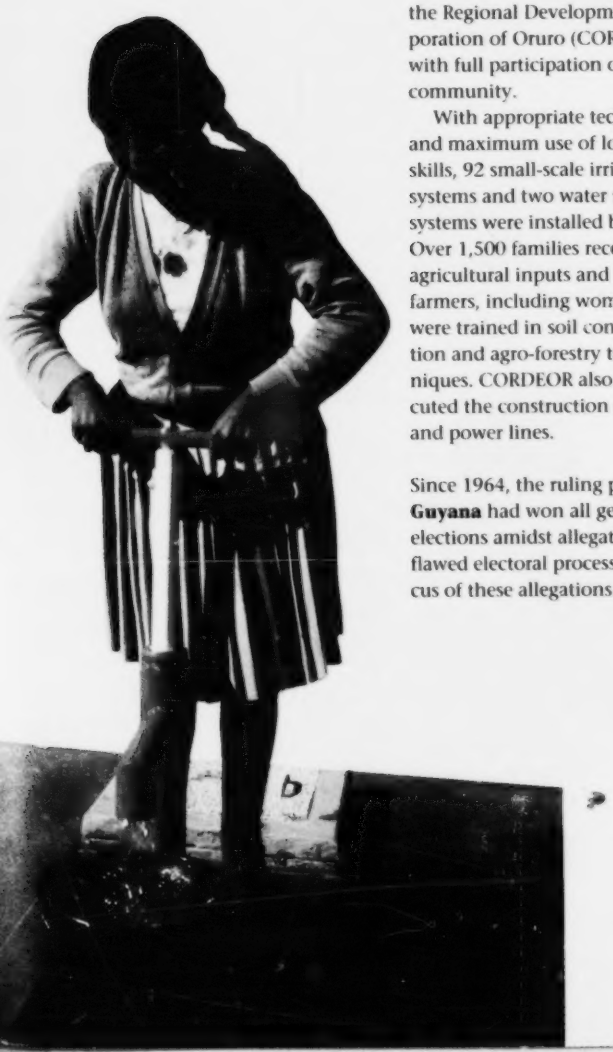
UNDP supports a bee-keeping project in Honduras that brings income for rural households.

Community participation was effective in installing water supply systems in rural Bolivia.



Honduras. It seeks to build a democratic society by strengthening local municipalities, collaborating with over 70 non-governmental organizations and allocating government resources in an apolitical and objective manner.

Small-scale agriculture in **Bolivia** absorbs 49 per cent of the labour force. But the fragility of traditional rainfed agriculture and a lack of access to improved technologies and infrastructure resulted in low productivity and poor incomes.



Ten years ago, a severe drought in Oruro, in the west, caused many farmers to migrate to cities and coca growing areas, where they engaged in the more profitable but illegal production of this crop. To keep small-scale agriculture alive and to prevent another massive out-migration, the Government of Bolivia sought emergency assistance from UNDP on micro-irrigation. Subsequently, the government requested further support from UNDP to improve people's living conditions and incomes by increasing production through better agricultural techniques. The activities were implemented by the Regional Development Corporation of Oruro (CORDEOR) with full participation of the community.

With appropriate technology and maximum use of local skills, 92 small-scale irrigation systems and two water supply systems were installed by 1992. Over 1,500 families received agricultural inputs and many farmers, including women, were trained in soil conservation and agro-forestry techniques. CORDEOR also executed the construction of roads and power lines.

Since 1964, the ruling party in **Guyana** had won all general elections amidst allegations of a flawed electoral process. The focus of these allegations was the elections commission, which lacked the necessary administrative and technical support. In early 1992, the Government of Guyana requested UNDP assistance in strengthening this commission in preparation for the country's general elections.

Guyanese came out to vote during their national elections.

UNDP helped prepare and finalize the voters' list, which was used in the election. It's technical and logistical support proved invaluable in the run-up to and conduct of the elections. International and domestic observers certified the election results free and fair and the people of Guyana generally accepted this assessment. The project also replaced manual systems for logging, monitoring and coordinating elections data with a computerized management system that has a higher degree of individual and institutional accountability. In view of UNDP's critical and innovative role in the elections, the government has requested further UNDP support in making the elections commission a permanent body rather than an *ad hoc* one assembled every five years. ■

Results: Arab States

During 1992, many Arab countries began rehabilitating their economies and rebuilding the lives of their people in the aftermath of the Gulf War. They continued moving towards civil reform and open market economies, introducing greater pluralism in their societies. Some countries sought UNDP assistance for these efforts. In Djibouti, on behalf of the UN Secretary-General, UNDP served as the UN observer for the country's recent national referendum. UNDP is assisting the Algerian government with a review of its investment policy and economic reforms. Egypt and the Republic of Yemen have launched human development-related activities while Morocco and Tunisia are drafting similar strategies. ■

Despite the civil war in Somalia and widespread famine which killed thousands of men, women and children, UNDP managed to re-establish its presence in Mogadishu, the capital, and Hargeisa in the north-west. These offices provided staffing and logistical support to the UN Coordinator for Emergency Relief Operations and the UN Special Representative for Somalia, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations. UNDP, in collaboration with other international organizations, repaired and restored the water supply system in Mogadishu.

UNDP is helping Morocco preserve its kasbahs.* Inset: *Adobe bricks are a main building material in the restoration of kasbahs.

Egypt is improving primary health care coverage for its citizens.

North and South Yemen united politically in May 1990 and began merging two distinct economic and social systems. A multi-party system has now been established and the citizens of the new **Republic of Yemen** go to the polls in 1993. Unification created new programming challenges in Yemen. In 1992, UNDP's Governing Council approved the first five-year country programme for the new Republic, earmarking $42.5 million in UNDP funds. Human develop-

ment targets were set, stressing the social aspects of economic growth and focusing on strategic planning, capacity-building, administrative reform and natural resources management. UNDP-assisted workshops on human resources development, desertification and environment resulted in Yemen's first "Environment Overview," which will be a useful tool for planners.

In close consultation with the government, UNDP helped draft important economic and policy documents for the first Round Table Conference, which sought to entice donors back and attract investors to Yemen. The next one will be held in 1993.

A key component of **Syria's** education strategy is to introduce informatics into the school system and to use computer technology as a management tool for better planning in the sector. To achieve this, UNDP helped establish four informatics teachers' training centres in 1989 in the capital, Damascus, and Homs, Aleppo and Lattakia in the North.

With hardware and software equipment and expertise from UNDP and UNESCO, 62 secondary school teachers and four centre directors were trained in the educational uses of computer technology. Five teachers received additional training overseas in the same field. As planned by the Education Ministry, computer science and technology were successfully introduced in secondary school curricula in 1992.

UNDP has built classrooms in the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

Kasbahs or ancient mud dwellings remain among the finest examples of **Morocco's** rich cultural heritage. They were in danger of collapse if nothing was done to preserve them. Fifteen years ago, UNDP funded an inventory of Morocco's rural kasbahs, which documented the condition of some 300 of these structures. Nearly all faced steady decay. Many were being abandoned. With UNDP support, the government established a Centre for Conservation of Architectural Patrimony in 1987 to preserve kasbahs of prime architectural value and to adapt these edifices to new public uses. The Centre is also responsible for keeping alive traditional techniques to maintain the kasbahs.

So far, it has completed the repair and partial redesign of the Taourirt kasbah in the town of Ouarzazate, which is now the administrative headquarters for the Centre. Local craftsmen have been recruited and trained in traditional kasbah preservation skills. In the long-term, the Centre hopes to become a source of reference for conservation techniques in adobe architecture.

In the mid-1980s, agricultural production began declining in **Iraq, Jordan** and **Syria** causing food security problems, especially in cereals. Livestock consumption far exceeded production. The poor performance of both sectors was affecting the gross domestic product of the three countries. Over the last three years, UNDP, in collaboration with the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas, helped improve cereal yields by up to 50 per cent in the project target zones in the three countries. Improved sheep-breeding techniques and management significantly increased meat, milk and wool production.

The project successfully combined appropriate technology with the right agricultural policies, which were adapted to each country. It also adopted a participatory approach linking farmers with researchers, extension staff and research organizations, resulting in greater networking among the three countries. A total of 114 farmers and sheep owners have been trained in various technologies as were 474 researchers and extension workers.

The UNDP **Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People (PAPP)** achieved a level of activity in the Occupied Palestinian Territories unmatched in its 12-year history. By the end of 1991, the programme had utilized $25.5 million from UNDP central resources to improve health care, education and economic prospects. As Palestinians ready themselves for greater self-sufficiency and self-governance, the programme has set out to create self-sustaining businesses that will provide jobs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Another $15 million in UNDP funding has been allocated for 1992 to 1996. Additional major contributions for selected projects have been made by Italy, Japan, the United States and the Arab Gulf Fund for UN Development Organizations.

In 1992, the programme focused on three major areas — human resources, infrastructure and income-generating activities. Under a $4.7 million project, 169 new classrooms were built to accommodate 7,000 students. The foundation was laid for a $10.5 million citrus processing plant in the Gaza Strip this year. UNDP published a compendium of all assistance efforts in the Occupied Palestinian Territories to foster increased cooperation and information-sharing among the donor community. ■

Results: Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States

Political and social events of two years ago changed the face of Central and Eastern Europe. In 1991, the world witnessed the dissolution of the former Soviet Union and the emergence of the Commonwealth of Independent States. The challenges facing the new republics are immense as some struggle to establish sovereign statehood through popular participation while devising strategies to establish market-oriented economies. At the same time, they are restructuring inefficient industrial systems, modifying rigid trade practices and trying to halt further environmental deterioration. UNDP, in some cases jointly with the United Nations, had established by the end of 1992, nine field offices in countries of the region. Through its Management Development Programme, UNDP has been supporting early initiatives on government reform in some of the former Eastern European and Soviet republics, such as the Baltic countries and Ukraine, and coordinating new aid flows. ■ In 1992, Turkey integrated human development initiatives in its national plan.

In close coordination with other UN agencies, UNDP has been assisting the former **Yugoslavia** in humanitarian and relief efforts, even as political, economic and social turmoil continue to ravage other areas. A $55,000 preparatory assistance pilot project in Croatia, for instance, promotes the return of displaced people to their homes thus providing a basis for community reconciliation in war-torn neighbourhoods. Called the "Okucani Peace Building Community Project", it is helping relieve tensions in Croatia with the assistance of multinational teams of social workers. The activities are implemented in collaboration with the United Nations Protection Force and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The Austrian government has contributed $1.2 million to the project through a cost-sharing arrangement with UNDP. Based on the results of this pilot project, UNDP hopes to obtain co-funding necessary to extend similar activities to other UN Protected Zones in Croatia.

UNDP is also helping people in the former Yugoslavia process incoming food aid and manufacture timber-framed buildings to speed up reconstruction. In Bosnia-Herzegovina, small emergency grants were given to provide institutional support for relief and humanitarian activities.

In 1991, UNDP opened a field office in **Albania**. In 1992, the government requested UNDP technical assistance to manage its national elections. Based on the recommendations of a fact-

UNDP helped this Bulgarian ethnic Turkish girl get a job in a knitting factory.

finding mission, a UNDP team arrived in Tirana to assist the Albanian authorities in finalizing electoral procedures and organizing the participation of other international organizations and international observers. To advance the election process, UNDP also supplied computers, photocopiers and typewriters at central and district levels. After the election, UNDP reviewed the whole operation, covering administrative, organizational and logistical aspects. The evaluation included suggestions for the consolidation of institutions involved in the electoral process.

UNDP provided technical assistance for Albania's national elections.

Countries of the **Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)** are seeking technical cooperation with Eastern Europe in their efforts to establish democratic institutions and market-based economies. Twelve CIS representatives met with officials from the Polish government and institutions to exchange information on Poland's experience in various aspects of the transition process and on the best use of UNDP resources. The conference was sponsored by the Government of Poland and UNDP.

UNDP is helping establish market-oriented economies in Eastern Europe.

Since 1989, Polish institutions have been benefiting from foreign assistance in the form of business advisory services and training. The conference focused on systems and structures that should be in place in a country to expedite technical assistance.

Both groups agreed to the continued sharing of documentation on the application of technical cooperation. They agreed to promote networking among institutions in the various countries and arrange visits of officials from one country to another to observe aid coordination and management. United Nations Volunteers will participate in this exchange.

1992 saw the successful conclusion of a project in **Turkey** aimed at the integration of about 300,000 migrants from Bulgaria into Turkey's economic and social life. The two-year project provided for vocational training, job placement and self-employment schemes, which resulted in the placement of about 25,000 skilled and semi-skilled migrants in jobs suited to their professional backgrounds, skill levels and job preferences. The project was funded primarily by a US government contribution of $10 million.

Also, the capacity of the Turkish Employment Office was strengthened to continue this work. A staff of 21 Turkish nationals collaborated with UNDP in designing activities according to the needs of the people. Mobile training units were used to reach as many of the migrants as possible. Self-employment training by the project led to the opening of a number of small factories, shops and service industries, and is being considered as a potential model for solving similar problems in some CIS countries. ■

Global and Interregional

UNDP's Division for Global and Interregional Programmes (DGIP) fosters international cooperation for development and facilitates access to advanced scientific knowledge. The Global Programme supports high-level research on food production and health to produce technologies applicable throughout the world. In May 1991, UNDP's Governing Council approved $62.7 million — the largest amount ever approved for the Global Programme in a single year — for eight key research projects in health and environmentally sustainable food production. The Interregional Programme promotes the sharing of knowledge on many issues critical to development, including management, debt, trade, energy, water and sanitation and electoral administration.

African school children learning about AIDS.

The United Nations General Assembly resolution on ensuring periodic and genuine elections encouraged UNDP and other UN organizations to focus more attention on electoral assistance. Between 1 October 1991 and 30 September 1992, the UN received 31 requests for electoral assistance, two-thirds of which involved first time elections in Africa. Working with the UN Electoral Assistance Unit and the regional bureaux, DGIP prepared *Guidelines on Special Arrangements for Electoral Assistance*. It also established a trust fund for technical assistance to electoral processes, advanced money for seven urgent needs assessment missions, co-funded the first conference on the coordination of international assistance in electoral processes, financed a training course for UN officials and initiated action on possible networks of electoral administrations in **Africa**. DGIP, which is UNDP's focal point for electoral assistance, expects a full programme of future activities in this field.

With its special mandate for capacity-building, UNDP launched the Sustainable Development Network (SDN) in 1991. It is a new programme designed to provide an information-exchange link on sustainable development in government agencies, research insti-

tutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and universities. Linking national SDNs into a global system will facilitate access to a worldwide knowledge base and allow practitioners of sustainable development around the world to communicate freely with one another. UNDP provided the initial $1.5 million for the pilot programme. By the end of June 1993, 13 national and three regional SDNs will have been established, giving nearly 25 governments access to the network. Feasibility studies are scheduled in 16 more countries. It is expected that by the end of 1993, almost 50 governments may be linked to the network. DGIP is providing support for SDN staff, training, hardware and software.

Early in 1992, UNDP established the HIV and Development Programme in order to strengthen its efforts to increase global awareness of the threat the epidemic poses to development. The World Health Organization (WHO) conservatively estimates that by the year 2000, there will be 40 million people infected, half of whom will have developed AIDS or have died. The WHO/UNDP Alliance to Combat HIV/AIDS commits the organizations to jointly develop a policy framework for multisectoral programme approaches to the epidemic, and for strategic planning to enable countries to adopt effective policies to cope with it.

UNDP's HIV and Development Programme has a primary focus on assisting community-based organizations in the areas of behaviour change and the care and support of those affected. It enlists the help of infected persons, who represent a powerful influence for behavioural change. In many African villages with a high incidence of infection, this has brought about significant changes in behaviour. In **India**, the programme stresses the need to involve a wide range of NGOs to supplement the efforts of the relatively small number of HIV-specific NGOs. In **West Africa** and **Asia**, the programme is facilitating the development of networks to share information on economic approaches and on the legal and ethical issues related to AIDS. In cooperation with the library at Columbia University's School of Public Health in New York, the programme is developing a HIVDEV database. This resource, now under review by 30 UNDP field offices, will bring together published and unpublished material on the development aspects of the epidemic. It will be made available to research groups in developing countries through UNDP's field offices.

UNDP supports vaccine development to prevent diseases in children.

Large-scale tests are scheduled to begin in **Ghana, Indonesia** and **Tanzania** on delivering deworming drugs and micro-nutrients through primary school systems reaching 50,000 to 100,000 children in each country. Enlisting teachers in the fight against intestinal parasitic diseases, which cause severe illness among millions of children in low-income countries, would enable a much wider coverage of the child population than can be reached by health workers alone. The teachers will also teach their students how to avoid getting the parasitic diseases in the first place. The micro-nutrients of iodine, iron and Vitamin A will contribute to the health of the children, improving their prospects for learning. The pilot testing is being done in cooperation with WHO, UNICEF, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation and the James P. McDonnell Foundation.

The Children's Vaccine Initiative (CVI), launched after the World Summit for Children, adopted a global strategy to improve and develop new vaccines. The founders of CVI are UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, the World Bank and the Rockefeller Foundation. In addition to the founders, the global strategy was endorsed by developing country governments, vaccine users, development agencies, universities and public and private sector industries.

The long-term goal is to develop one single combination of vaccines to be administered shortly after birth, which would prevent a broad spectrum of diseases in children. A promising early achievement is the development of a polio vaccine that remains effective for seven days at temperatures up to 45 degrees Centigrade, allowing its use in tropical regions without refrigeration. Under development is a single-shot tetanus vaccine to replace the current series of three inoculations. Immunizing expectant mothers against tetanus could significantly reduce the present death toll among children from the disease. Tetanus claims the lives of 600,000 children every year. ■

Associated Funds and Programmes

The United Nations Development Programme is the central planning, funding and coordinating body for technical cooperation in the UN system. Six associated programmes, each funded separately through voluntary contributions, provide specific services through the UNDP network.

To reduce poverty in least developed countries (LDCs), the **United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)** launched programming initiatives in 1992 which took advantage of current global trends toward democratization and decentralization. In Madagascar, Mali and Mauritania, UNCDF identified capital investment programmes that rely on local governments, communities and private associations to articulate the needs of the poor and manage the installation of appropriate social, productive and economic infrastructure. Such arrangements ensure that local needs are best understood and addressed, and also lay the foundations for the sustainability of the Fund's investments.

UNCDF continues to focus its small-scale grant assistance in LDCs on improving the quality of life and creating economic opportunities for the poor, approving $50 million in new projects. For example, in the Central African Republic, a $1.1 million community-managed project will build and manage pharmacies, shops, warehouses and mills as well as yield income-generating activities for women. In Niger, a $5.6 million project in the environmentally degraded region of Mayahi aims at restoring the base for agricultural and livestock production, resolving conflicts between pastoralists and farmers, and stemming urban migration. Nearly $12 million was earmarked for credit to small-scale industries in Madagascar, Uganda and Viet Nam. In Bangladesh, a $1.9 million integrated aquaculture project will provide credit financing for the entry of landless and small-holding farmers into fish farming.

The **United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)**, which specializes in natural resources management, assists 22 Sudano-Sahelian countries in Africa to combat drought, desertification and land degradation. UNSO works in consultation with the people and is geared towards sustainable development and an improved quality of life. UNSO has been involved in over 130 projects. In 1992, 14 new ones were approved in Benin, Cape Verde, Chad, Ethiopia, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda. The emphasis is to assist governments in national planning, coordination and monitoring for natural resources management, and to generate activities to manage village lands, pastoral systems and rangelands.

In Kordofan, Sudan, UNSO is helping 66 villages, involving some 20,000 people in a $200,000 integrated resource management programme for desertification control. Over time, their actions will create self-reliant rural communities, developing and managing their own environment. The project is supported by a revolving fund, of which 25 per cent is devoted to activities proposed by village women.

In Uganda, the $300,000 Karamoja Women's Project aims to bring about socio-economic development and environmental protection of Uganda's most arid and drought-prone region. Through a community participatory approach, women identified their needs, and are designing and implementing the project. It includes a pilot village-based credit scheme for agriculture, agroforestry, horticulture and natural resources management.

The **United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)** supports the efforts of low-income women in developing countries to achieve economic and social development by providing direct financial and technical assistance, and by pioneering strategies which bring women into mainstream decision-making. For instance, the Fund's global initiative, Women, Environment and Development, promotes the contributions of rural women to ecosystem management and the development of more gender-sensitive policies. The linking of micro-initiatives with macro-planning is intrinsic to UNIFEM's approach and has been successful in a number of projects. In the Republic of Yemen, self-financing technologies developed by women to build biogas digesters for household power have encouraged the government to incorporate these technologies as part of its national policy to meet rural energy needs.

At the core of UNIFEM's strategy is collaboration with other UN organizations, governments and non-governmental organizations to plan and implement gender-sensitive programmes and projects. Agenda 21, which was endorsed by the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), marks the successful integration of women's concerns into a framework for action. UNIFEM funded a Special Advisor on Women, Environment and Development to UNCED to ensure that women's issues were given international attention. UNIFEM will continue to monitor progress for women within the context of the Sustainable Development Commission and UNDP's new Capacity 21.

UNSO helps rural villagers in Sudan take charge of their own development.

UNIFEM pioneers strategies to bring women into mainstream decision-making.

Activities of the **United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD)** focus on the following areas: science policy, technological entrepreneurship, technology information, quality control and renewable sources of energy. The Fund helps developing countries make use of the latest advances in science and technology. The pilot Technology Incubator Scheme, which offers small and medium-sized businesses shared office services, marketing assistance and access to new capital through industrial parks, was implemented in 15 countries. Follow-up funding will be provided by UNDP. UNFSTD has launched a unique programme in Asia that brings together scientists and journalists through computerized referral systems to improve the quality of science reporting in the media. Six international policy meetings held in Cape Verde, Jamaica, Pakistan, Togo, Uganda, Viet Nam in 1992 will result in planning and funding for science and technology projects.

Through the Fund's Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) programme, more than 3,600 professionals have volunteered to return to their countries of origin for short-term consultancy assignments. A total of 33 developing countries are benefiting from this programme.

In 1992, the **United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE)** began prospecting for gold and base metals in the Geita and Canuck areas of Tanzania. By the end of 1992, preparations were under way for an offshore heavy minerals exploration programme in Sri Lanka. Since it became operational in 1975, UNRFNRE has made 11 significant mineral discoveries in 33 projects it has financed and executed. A project to mine zinc and lead in northern Viet Nam will begin soon. Several countries have requested UNRFNRE's assistance in financing new exploration projects. The Fund is currently seeking donor support to enable it to respond positively to these requests.

In 1992, the **United Nations Volunteers (UNV)** programme despatched 536 UNV specialists — the largest single deployment in UNV history — to assist in the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia in preparation for the country's elections in 1993. Another 55 UNV specialists are engaged in developmental projects in Cambodia. Innovative projects were launched in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, India and the Solomon Islands to build on UNVs' experience in facilitating communities' management of their own environment. A pilot humanitarian relief unit was established resulting in more than 100 new assignments of food aid monitors, refugee protection officers and others to emergency situations in Liberia, Somalia and the former Yugoslavia.

In addition to these significant events of 1992, a UNV agronomist in Laos is advising farmers, obliged to stop growing the opium poppy, on alternative cash crops. Thirteen UNV primary education specialists, engineers and statisticians are improving teaching methods, and constructing and rebuilding schools to put basic education within the reach of Mozambican children. Through a village development trust fund, two UNVs are striving to alleviate poverty in The Gambia by enabling rural poor, especially women, to obtain credit. Worldwide, a total of 3,300 UNV specialists and grass-roots field workers of 113 nationalities served in 119 countries during the year. ■

Distribution of UNDP Resources

UNDP's resources are allocated to countries on the basis of need according to an internationally agreed formula. The indicative planning figure, or IPF, is the projected amount that will be available for programme activities in a country over a five-year period. The calculations are made on the basis of population, per capita gross national product (GNP), and additional criteria which weigh in favour of countries facing the greatest geographic disadvantages, such as land-locked countries, or economic difficulties, such as high debt service costs and deteriorating terms of trade.

Countries and Territories	First Cycle 1972-1976	Second Cycle 1977-1981	Third Cycle 1982-1986	Fourth Cycle 1987-1991	Fifth Cycle ** 1992-1996
AFRICA					
Angola	3,000	10,950	22,825	24,525	31,906
Benin	7,500	16,250	18,425	29,188	32,504
Botswana	5,800	8,500	4,675	6,483	7,251
Burkina Faso	10,700	23,750	30,250	46,900	51,053
Burundi	10,000	18,750	26,675	33,622	48,882
Cameroon	15,000	17,250	15,125	16,819	15,138
Cape Verde	1,500	4,000	6,188	6,673	7,219
Central African Republic	7,500	11,750	16,225	24,825	27,096
Chad	7,500	19,000	28,600	42,254	46,330
Comoros	672	7,200	6,600	7,862	11,553
Congo	7,500	7,500	6,050	6,501	6,060
Côte d'Ivoire	15,000	15,000	9,075	18,008	16,275
Equatorial Guinea	3,500	4,258	7,013	10,382	11,233
Ethiopia	20,000	42,000	61,600	91,061	117,782
Gabon	7,500	7,500	3,300	2,837	2,269
Gambia	2,500	7,000	7,838	12,786	25,759
Ghana	15,000	19,000	22,000	35,811	42,582
Guinea	15,000	21,750	24,475	33,096	35,801
Guinea-Bissau	2,500	6,120	11,962	19,141	27,592
Kenya	15,000	27,500	28,600	40,767	46,891
Lesotho	8,300	13,250	12,238	14,159	20,324
Liberia	10,000	10,000	7,425	13,424	21,497
Madagascar	10,000	23,750	26,950	40,659	66,495
Malawi	7,500	19,750	29,150	45,889	62,134
Mali	10,000	24,000	35,750	50,279	57,634
Mauritania	5,000	9,750	13,475	15,561	23,222
Mauritius	5,000	5,250	3,850	4,345	3,910
Mozambique	4,500	19,000	40,700	66,009	92,969
Namibia	1,000	7,750	4,263	13,180	11,862
Niger	10,000	19,750	24,750	37,326	53,167
Nigeria	30,000	45,500	30,250	38,741	119,993
Rwanda	10,000	19,750	24,750	36,846	42,973
São Tomé and Príncipe	500	1,500	1,200	3,288	4,872
Senegal	10,000	11,750	18,150	29,010	31,381
Seychelles	751	1,600	1,200	1,289	1,031
Sierra Leone	7,500	13,250	19,195	23,223	41,426
Swaziland	5,700	5,750	3,162	5,058	4,552
Togo	10,000	11,000	12,953	24,776	28,699
Uganda	10,000	30,000	32,725	50,433	74,122
United Republic of Tanzania	15,000	33,500	39,600	57,512	99,811
Zaire	20,000	34,500	43,450	56,933	84,369
Zambia	15,000	15,000	11,687	20,712	39,203
Zimbabwe	—	5,600	13,337	18,773	23,796
Africa subtotals	*378,423*	*675,978*	*807,711*	*1,176,966*	*1,620,618*
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC					
Afghanistan	20,000	38,000	39,325	60,436	70,039
Bangladesh	18,500	65,500	110,550	135,668	163,173
Bhutan	2,500	12,250	20,075	25,167	27,892
Brunei	49	200	584	278	0 **
Cambodia	10,000	25,500	14,025	36,500	51,574
China	—	15,000	78,100	163,331	176,660
Cook Islands	688	1,400	1,120	1,203	1,083
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	—	8,850	13,612	17,334	21,742
Federated States of Micronesia	—	—	—	2,338	2,340
Fiji	5,000	5,000	2,750	2,955	2,659
India	50,000	97,000	138,600	156,120	156,120
Indonesia	35,000	69,500	58,300	65,686	81,384
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,819	9,455
Kiribati	500	1,140	1,040	2,101	2,326
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5,000	17,750	28,875	37,969	42,156
Malaysia	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,864	7,091
Maldives	1,000	2,500	3,850	5,142	6,820
Marshall Islands	—	—	—	1,734	1,561
Mongolia	10,000	10,000	5,500	7,837	10,741
Myanmar	15,000	41,500	56,100	83,401	93,435

** *The IPFs for these countries have not yet been formally established, pending review by the Governing Council.*

Countries and Territories	First Cycle 1972-1976	Second Cycle 1977-1981	Third Cycle 1982-1986	Fourth Cycle 1987-1991	Fifth Cycle 1992-1996
Nauru	—	60	48	0	0 **
Nepal	15,000	32,500	53,900	68,368	77,772
Niue	45	1,000	800	860	774
Pakistan	18,500	52,500	64,900	73,299	87,638
Papua New Guinea	5,000	8,750	7,425	11,646	10,485
Philippines	20,000	30,500	25,300	29,962	39,519
Republic of Korea	15,000	18,000	9,900	10,637	4,614 **
Samoa	5,000	5,250	2,888	4,503	4,871
Singapore	7,500	7,500	4,125	911	0 **
Solomon Islands	1,000	3,145	2,200	3,745	6,495
Sri Lanka	15,000	31,500	41,800	45,077	45,077
Territory of Hong Kong	500	500	275	176	0 **
Thailand	15,000	29,500	23,650	29,020	26,118
Tokelau	—	150	760	1,197	1,197
Tonga	1,000	2,128	1,375	1,656	1,656
Trust Territory of Pacific Islands	—	1,000	800	363	327
Tuvalu	5	1,140	912	1,129	1,657
Vanuatu	588	2,000	1,200	1,906	2,291
Viet Nam	10,000	44,000	64,900	83,553	100,706
Asia and the Pacific subtotals	*337,375*	*717,213*	*898,814*	*1,193,893*	*1,339,448*
ARAB STATES					
Algeria	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,819	9,455
Bahrain	2,500	2,500	1,375	310	0 **
Democratic Yemen	10,000	14,500	12,238	15,438	†
Djibouti	—	2,200	2,887	3,746	3,647
Egypt	27,500	31,500	30,800	39,432	41,711
Iraq	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,864	7,091
Jordan	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,864	7,091
Lebanon	10,000	10,000	5,500	8,562	7,706
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5,000	5,000	2,750	2,244	1,025 **
Morocco	20,000	20,000	14,850	22,385	20,151
Oman	4,000	4,000	2,200	770	289 **
Qatar	1,500	*	—	362	0 **
Republic of Yemen	—	—	—	—	42,590
Saudi Arabia	10,000	10,000	5,500	4,728	0 **
Somalia	15,000	18,250	26,400	35,297	57,032
Sudan	20,000	33,000	32,175	46,744	52,729
Syrian Arab Republic	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,864	13,379
Tunisia	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,864	7,978
United Arab Emirates	1,000	1,000	550	591	0 **
Yemen Arab Republic	15,000	23,750	16,500	27,150	†
Country that has relinquished IPFs					
Kuwait	1,000	*	—	—	—
Arab States subtotals	*222,500*	*255,700*	*197,725*	*255,036*	*271,874*
EUROPE AND THE CIS					
Albania	1,000	4,250	5,638	6,648	5,983
Armenia	—	—	—	0	849
Azerbaijan	—	—	—	0	2,068
Belarus	—	—	—	0	1,768
Bosnia-Herzegovina	—	—	—	—	857 •
Bulgaria	7,500	7,500	3,300	3,546	2,837
Croatia	—	—	—	—	878 •
Cyprus	5,000	5,000	2,750	2,955	1,282 **
Czech Republic	—	—	—	—	1,198
Czech & Slovak Fed.Rep.	2,500	2,500	1,375	1,656	320
Estonia	—	—	—	0	1,182
Georgia	—	—	—	—	937
Hungary	7,500	3,500 *	1,925	2,068	1,776
Kazakhstan	—	—	—	0	3,725
Kyrgyzstan	—	—	—	0	3,931
Latvia	—	—	—	0	1,296
Lithuania	—	—	—	0	1,641
Malta	2,500	2,500	1,375	1,477	641 **
Poland	7,500	7,500	3,300	4,432	3,546
Republic of Moldova	—	—	—	0	1,493
Romania	7,500	7,500	4,125	4,432	3,546
Russian Federation	—	—	—	0	3,197
Slovak Republic	—	—	—	—	832
Slovenia	—	—	—	—	635 •
Tajikistan	—	—	—	—	4,906
Turkey	20,000	20,000	11,000	14,691	13,222
Turkmenistan	—	—	—	0	2,666
Ukraine	—	—	—	0	2,135

* *These countries have partially or wholly relinquished their 1977-1981 IPFs.*
† *The IPFs for the former Democratic Yemen and Yemen Arab Republic have been merged and are now listed under the Republic of Yemen.*
• *Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Slovenia and Yugoslavia have been approved as recipient countries by the Governing Council.*

Countries and Territories	First Cycle 1972-1976	Second Cycle 1977-1981	Third Cycle 1982-1986	Fourth Cycle 1987-1991	Fifth Cycle 1992-1996
Uzbekistan	—	—	—	0	8,975
Yugoslavia	7,500	7,500	4,125	4,432	2,053 •
Countries that have relinquished IPFs					
Greece	7,500	7,500	3,300	—	—
Iceland	1,000	*	—	—	—
Israel	5,000	*	—	—	—
Portugal	—	4,000	2,200	2,364	0
Spain	5,000	*	—	—	—
Europe and the CIS Subtotals	*87,000*	*79,250*	*44,413*	*48,701*	*80,375*
LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN					
Anguilla	—	—	640	1,066	1,066
Antigua and Barbuda	985	1,765	1,200	1,289	1,160
Argentina	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,819	9,455
Aruba	—	—	455	83	153 **
Bahamas	2,184	2,400	1,320	1,418	0 **
Barbados	2,500	2,500	1,375	1,477	579 **
Belize	1,000	1,650	1,200	1,289	1,031
Bermuda	—	700	440	0	0 **
Bolivia	15,000	15,500	10,725	23,554	23,713
Brazil	30,000	30,000	16,500	17,729	14,183
British Virgin Islands	309	300	240	258	112 **
Cayman Islands	620	700	448	481	385
Chile	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,819	9,455
Colombia	20,000	20,000	12,100	13,001	11,701
Costa Rica	5,000	5,000	2,750	6,026	4,821
Cuba	10,000	13,500	11,275	12,115	10,903
Dominica	704	1,362	1,265	1,359	1,223
Dominican Republic	7,500	7,500	6,600	8,362	15,598
Ecuador	15,000	15,000	8,250	8,864	12,226
El Salvador	5,000	9,250	8,388	10,769	9,692
Grenada	980	1,880	1,200	1,289	1,289
Guatemala	7,500	8,000	7,150	7,682	10,402
Guyana	5,000	5,000	4,675	10,086	13,996
Haiti	6,000	18,750	20,900	34,831	37,678
Honduras	5,000	9,250	8,800	11,565	13,193
Jamaica	7,500	7,500	4,125	4,432	3,989
Mexico	20,000	20,000	11,000	11,819	9,455
Montserrat	283	400	560	602	481
Netherlands Antilles	1,837	1,900	745	89	282 **
Nicaragua	5,000	5,323	5,225	10,405	26,265
Panama	7,500	7,500	4,125	4,432	3,546
Paraguay	7,500	7,500	5,362	5,761	5,868
Peru	15,000	15,000	13,750	14,774	13,297
Saint Helena	—	—	264	473	1,405
Saint Kitts and Nevis	690	700	1,200	1,289	1,160
Saint Lucia	902	1,765	1,200	1,289	1,160
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	685	1,420	1,788	1,921	1,921
Suriname	2,500	3,500	1,925	2,068	897 **
Trinidad and Tobago	5,000	5,000	2,750	2,364	1,891
Turks and Caicos Islands	332	400	680	971	971
Uruguay	10,000	10,000	5,500	5,910	4,728
Venezuela	10,000	10,000	5,500	4,728	3,782
Latin America & the Caribbean subtotals	*275,011*	*307,915*	*215,595*	*271,562*	*285,112*
TOTAL COUNTRY IPFs	*1,300,309*	*2,036,056*	*2,164,258*	*2,946,158*	*3,597,427*
Africa Regional	71,200	109,400	155,870	226,070	181,600
Asia and the Pacific Regional	40,700	95,700	162,855	211,140	151,400
Arab States Regional	††	33,970	31,790	47,320	30,986
Europe and CIS Regional	19,700	10,300	8,910	10,120	4,214
Latin America & the Caribbean Regional	61,500	63,000	42,075	57,340	30,700
REGIONAL IPF TOTALS	*193,100*	*312,400*	*401,500*	*551,990*	*398,900*
Interregional IPF	22,400	33,600	40,425	55,400	67,000
Global IPF	15,500	50,200	63,140	106,600	112,000
National Liberation Movements	—	20,500	8,250	11,971	12,000
Caribbean Multi-Island	4,489	7,000	2,484	2,934	3,500
Pacific Multi-Island	—	—	—	2,934	3,500
Unallocated	6,191	2,610	—	—	—
Grand Totals	***1,541,989***	***2,462,366***	***2,680,057***	***3,677,987***	***4,194,327***

†† *Arab States and Europe are combined.*

SOURCE: *Planning and Coordination Office, Office of the Administrator, UNDP*

Executing Agencies of the United Nations Development Programme

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)

Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

InterAmerican Development Bank (IDB)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

International Trade Centre (ITC)

Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)

United Nations

United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

World Bank (IBRD)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

World Tourism Organization (WTO)

Other Participating Organizations

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator (UNDRO)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

UNDP Office for Project Services (UNDP/ OPS)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (IESA)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

United Nations University (UNU)

World Food Programme (WFP)

UNDP-Administered Funds

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD)

United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration (UNRFNRE)

United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO)

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

Other Special-Purpose Funds

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